New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1457. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NICARAGUAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Wheeler's Dispatches on the Rivas Government and the War with Costa Rica.

THE MISSION OF PARKER H. FRENCH.

PADRE VIJIL'S PLEA FOR RECOGNITION.

[illegible] correspondence on [illegible] the balance of that [illegible] Times—will [illegible] with the greatest interest [illegible] these letters make the [illegible] with Nicaragua, from the [illegible] of the Rivas-Walker [illegible] reception of Padre Vijil [illegible] in every particular:

Mr. Wheeler to Mr. Marcy.

[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEAR THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, GRANADA, 15th Dec., 1855.

[illegible] received by the last steamer, your dispatch [illegible] ultimo. Its delay in reaching [illegible] caused by its being inclosed to the U. S. Commercial Agent at San Juan del Norte, by which, without any fault of his, it was delayed two weeks in reaching me.

From its importance it received my careful attention. When my subsequent dispatches, Nos. 27, 28, 29, have been received and examined, I feel well assured that such a condition of things will be evident, as existing here, that no other course could be taken than that which was pursued by me.

Both of the belligerent parties had, by the Treaty of Peace of 23d October, (a copy of which you will find in my dispatch No. 27,) united in forming a government, the members of which were composed of the chief officers of both of the parties (the Democratic and Legitimate) that distracted this Republic—the President (Don PATRICIO RIVAS) of the Legitimate Party, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs (General JEREZ) of the Democratic party—and thus, by uniting both parties, permanent peace was expected. So far, the results have proved favorable.

I was officially informed of this organization of the Government under RIVAS by the note of the Minister of War (Gen. CORRAL) of 2d November, which I herein inclose, marked A.

You, as well as the President, are aware that I had no personal or political sympathies with Gen. WALKER; that he had no favorable feelings towards my official conduct here is very evident, from a letter which he addressed to you, and which was published by him in the *New-York Herald*, dated San Juan del Sur, 11th September. But personal or political feelings should not influence matters of national importance.

I, however, declined all official communication with the Provisional Government here, and placed my refusal on the ground as stated in my note to General JEREZ, a copy of which is inclosed, marked B.

The ground of this refusal being removed, as, by order of the President, the obnoxious officials were removed, the President expressed the hope that no cause further existed to embarrass the diplomatic intercourse of the two Republics.

Matters of deep importance to American citizens here called for the constant and vigilant exercise of the influence of the Minister, (see letter of Mr. MCCARTHY, agent of the house of CHURCHILL, ROBERTS, MINES & Co., of New-York, inclosed, marked C,) and, according to the precedent of Mr. RUSH in France, in 1848, and the positive instructions of your Department, (see Mr. WEBSTER to Mr. RIVES, Wheaton, 375,) I acted as the circumstances and a sense of duty required.

I feel assured, therefore, that the President and you, on a full knowledge of the facts and history of this case, will justify and approve my course. The condition which you state constitutes a *de facto* Government has occurred; as such it was recognized by me; as such it is in the full, peaceful, and prosperous exercise of all the functions of Government.

By every steamer from California, New-Orleans, and New-York, numbers are flocking here; from these the army of the Government received constant and able reinforcements, and the mining, commercial, and agricultural interests capital, enterprise, and labor.

The city was recently visited by the commanding officer of the United States steamer *Massachusetts*. This officer had lost some men by desertion, as also an American merchant ship lying at San Juan del Sur. Some of these deserters had found their way into the army here. At the time men were needed in the army; yet these deserters were promptly given up. Any act of impropriety, much less of guilt or crime, has been promptly punished.

An offer for colonization is opened, and 250 acres of land offered to every actual settler. Surveyors are in the field making surveys of the unappropriated lands. The gold mines are being worked and are valuable beyond all question, and a contract has been formed to work another portion of them with a Philadelphia Company.

Not a single prisoner for any offence is in confinement in the Republic—a circumstance unknown before in the Government. Recently three steamers were seen at one time in this harbor—a circumstance also unprecedented—and at this time a New-York sail vessel is at anchor here, a yacht.

I shall strictly obey all instructions from the President or your Department, as I have always done. But I cannot but regret that, in addition to the perils I have encountered and indignity to my flag, you should have to inform me in relation to my detention at Rivas, "Though the President has no doubt that I acted from the purest motives, intending only to subserve the cause of humanity, but that my course was aside from that which my duty, as the representative of a foreign Government, imposed upon me." I receive this rebuke with proper respect.

If my "*course was aside from duty*" it had like to have proved of most serious personal consequences.

If "grievous was the fault, grievous has the expiation been;" for imprisonment was the consequence, and my life had nearly paid the forfeit of an intention only to subserve the cause of humanity. My letter to General CORRAL (a copy of which is inclosed, marked D,) will show the motive which influenced me.

Had I met him at Rivas, I would not have been imprisoned; nor would the murder of Mrs. SMITH and child, at San Carlos, or the massacre of unarmed passengers at Virgin Bay ever occurred.

To save the lives of the innocent, the plunder of the unarmed, to secure a peace to a distracted people, were surely motives sufficient to cause my course to step aside for a moment from the strict line of duty. I encountered willingly the personal risk for such high promptings. Had I succeeded I should have received the heartfelt thanks of every man, woman and child of Nicaragua, and secured that blessing which is promised to the children of God.

I trust and believe that the President will take such a course as will be dictated by a regard to my rights, and feel sure that with his generous sympathies, had he been in my position, that he would have gone further than I did in the cause of humanity.

I inclose you the last newspapers, which will give you all the local news of importance here.

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Very respectfully, JOHN H. WHEELER.

[Inclosure.]

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, DEPARTMENT OF WAR, GRANADA, Nov. 2, 1855.

To the Honorable Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the United States of America:

SIR: The Provisional Supreme Executive Power of the Republic has been pleased to issue the following decree:

The Government, in view of the urgent necessity which exists for the organization of the Executive power, and considering that the appointment made of the Licentiate D. NORBERTO RAMIREZ as Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Relations may be dilatory and injurious to the public peace in the exercise of its powers,

Decrees, 1st. The Licentiate D. MAXIMO JEREZ is appointed Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Relations *ad interim*.

2d. The Minister of War temporarily in charge of the Department of Relations will communicate the above to the appointee and to those whom it may concern. RIVAS.

GRANADA, Nov. 1, 1855.

And I do myself the honor of communicating the same to Y. E. for your information.

I avail myself of this opportunity to inclose to Y. E. the signature of the appointee, and tender you the assurance with which I am Y. E.'s obedient servant, PONCIANO CORRAL.

MAXIMO JEREZ.

[Inclosure.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEAR REPUBLIC NICARAGUA, GRANADA, 2d of Nov. 1855.

To Hon. Maximo Jerez, Minister of the Interior and Foreign Relations for the Republic of Nicaragua:

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the official dispatch of Hon. PONCIANO CORRAL, as Minister of War of this date, announcing to me the organization of the Government, and your appointment as Minister of the Interior and Foreign Relations. I sincerely rejoice that peace now reigns in this beautiful country and trust it may be permanent.

I learn from the treaty of peace and other authentic sources that the Prefect (CASTILLO) and the Military Governor ([illegible]) are retained in command at the Department of Rivas; acting under the authority and enjoying the confidence of the present Provisional Government.

The gross outrage offered by these two officials to my character and my flag while at Rivas on the 15th, 16th and 17th ultimo, by detaining me against my will and consent, thus violating all the laws and usages of civilized nations, has been *reported to my Government and will be promptly and properly resented by it*.

This compels me to decline all other official communications with you until I am assured the authorities of Nicaragua so far respect her own high regard for the rules of national laws, and the comity of nations by promptly withdrawing [illegible] and countenance from these persons.

The undersigned begs that Hon. Señor JEREZ will not regard this note as any mark of personal feeling; but impelled by a just respect to the acknowledged and well defined rights of an Embassador and the respect due to the great nation which he has the honor to represent.

He takes this occasion to assure Señor JEREZ the high consideration which he entertains personally for him and subscribes himself

Very sincerely his obedient servant,

JOHN H. WHEELER,
Minister Resident of the United States of America.

A letter from JOHN MCCARTHY, Agent of the House of CHURCHILL, ROBERTS, MINES, & Co., dated Granada, December 18, 1855, to JOHN H. WHEELER, Minister of the United States, stating that he considered the Government on a solid basis, and a substantial peace restored in Nicaragua, and deemed it very important for the interest of the Americans in Nicaragua that the Minister of the United States should be recognized by the Government.

Parker H. French to Secretary Marcy.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 19, 1855.

To Hon. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

SIR,—I have the honor [illegible] the Supreme Government of Nicaragua, appointing me as the Minister of that Republic, near the Government at Washington, and accompanying this you will please find an autograph letter from the President of Nicaragua to the President of the United States of America. The object of this note is to request an interview with your Excellency before laying my credentials before your Government; and in granting it at an early hour, I have no hesitation in saying that you are advancing the best interests of our respective countries. I am, Sir, with respectful consideration, your obedient servant,

PARKER H. FRENCH.

[Inclosure, a certified copy of commission.]

Mr. Marcy to Parker H. French.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1855.

To Parker H. French, Esquire, Washington:

SIR: Your letter to me of the 19th instant, with the inclosed copy of "an autograph letter from the President of Nicaragua to the President of the United States of America," has been received and laid before the President. I am directed by him to reply to your communication, that he has not yet seen reason for establishing diplomatic intercourse with the persons who now claim to exercise the political power in the State of Nicaragua.

Those who were chiefly instrumental in suspending or overthrowing the former Government of that State were not citizens belonging to it, nor have these citizens or any considerable part of them, so far as is known here, expressed their approval of, or acquiescence in, the present condition of the political affairs of Nicaragua. Until such shall appear to be the case, the President does not deem it proper to receive you, or any one, as Minister to this Government, duly appointed by the Supreme Government of Nicaragua. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Mr. Wheeler to Mr. Marcy.

[Extracts.]

LEGATION OF THE U. S. NEAR THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, GRANADA, 30th Dec., 1855.

To Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the U. S., Washington City.

SIR: The United States frigate *Potomac* arrived at San Juan Del Norte, on the 21st inst.

On the 22d inst., Commodore PAULDING dispatched Surgeon THOMAS DILLARD, Fleet Surgeon of the Home Squadron, to visit me with dispatches, requesting the facts as regards the recent outrages committed on our citizens who were passengers on the steamers of the Transit Company, and I have forwarded by Dr. DILLARD copies of the papers on file in the Archives of this Legation, which will fully apprise him of all the facts in relation to a matter which has occasioned so much concern to our Government. The officer who ordered the attack at San Carlos, Captain, as well as the officer in command at Virgin Bay, (Capt. FRANCO GUTIERREZ,) have fled to Guanacaste or Costa Rica, and it may be necessary that the Navy Department should know this, in order to take such steps as may be necessary.

* * * * * *

I have the honor to be your faithful servant,

JNO. H. WHEELER.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Wheeler.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1856.

To Jno. H. Wheeler, Esq., &c.

SIR: It is very important that this Government should have the most accurate information in regard to the actual political condition of the State of Nicaragua. The accounts which have been sent on here are conflicting. While some of them represent that the present political organization is satisfactory to the people of that State, others represent that it has no foundation in the hearts of the people, who would very generally shake off the power of WALKER if it were possible for them to do so, and that letter is its sole foundation. Your situation is favorable to the acquisition of a correct knowledge of the internal affairs of that country.

Your dispatches, of which No. 31 is the last received, have not gone so much into detail as is desired. It is reported here, not, however, on very reliable authority, that ESTRADA is exercising the authority of President in some parts of the State of Nicaragua, and that the other Central American States are confederating against the Government of which RIVAS is the nominal, but WALKER the real head. I hope to hear from you soon, and to be furnished with the full account of affairs in Nicaragua.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Mr. Wheeler to Mr. Marcy.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, GRANADA, 15th January, 1856.

To Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, Washington City.

SIR: The actual condition of affairs in this Republic is the same as when I last wrote. The whole country is quiet, and for the first time for many years Nicaragua enjoys profound peace.

You will observe from the inclosed newspaper the resignation of Gen. MAXIMO JEREZ as Minister of Relations, and the reasons given for his course, which, although very honorable, cannot be judged at this time wise. To engage in another war with Honduras, as he desired, for the purpose of reinstating CABANAS in power, would not meet the approval of judicious men. This Republic is too much exhausted by the late intestine war, again to engage in another so soon. That the Minister of Relations wished this, and that it was not conceded by the President and, his colleagues in the Cabinet, he resigned—but in a perfect good feeling towards his associate who could not agree with him in a question of policy. As I informed you in my last (No. 37) Com. PAULDING dispatched the fleet surgeon with dispatches for this legation. At the Commodore's request, and a sense of duty, I visited San Juan Del Norte, and conferred freely with him relative to various matters; one of which was a homicide at Castillo. I inclose a copy of the communication made by Gen. WALKER relative to the same, and Commodore PAULDING's reply, (AB.) I beg leave to report a fact somewhat significant as to the feelings of the English at San Juan del Norte. Commander OGLE, of H. B. M. sloop-of-war *Arab*, called upon me while on board of the *Potomac*, and during the conversation he stated that "he should be happy to see me on board of his ship as a private individual, but not as a Minister of the United States, as he could not extend the salute due to me, since I was not then in the country to which I was accredited." Of course the visit was declined.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your faithful servant, JNO. H. WHEELER.

Here follows a letter from Gen. WALKER to Mr. WHEELER relative to the shooting of CLARK, a sailor at Castillo—one of the crew of the United States frigate *Potomac*. He notifies Mr. WHEELER of his intention to institute legal proceedings against the *parties involved in the affair*.

Then follows a communication from Commodore PAULDING to Mr. WHEELER, concurring in the action of Gen. WALKER with regard to the shooting of CLARK.

A letter is given from PARKER H. FRENCH to Mr. MARCY, dated the 18th January, 1856, expressing surprise at the letter he had received from the Secretary of State, declining to receive the said FRENCH as the Minister of Nicaragua. FRENCH, after arguing the matter a little, wishes Mr. MARCY not to consider his application to be received before him for the present.

Several letters follow from Minister WHEELER, protesting the firm establishment of the Walker Government, and its popularity among all classes of the people.

A letter from Mr. HINE, United States Consul at San José, to Mr. MARCY, under date of 9th March, incloses a copy of a communication from the Minister of Foreign Relations of Costa Rica, notifying him that in consequence of the Transit Company's steamers having been used for the transportation of the bandits who have usurped possession of Nicaragua, the transit of the said steamers upon the river and lake of San Juan and Nicaragua will be suspended during the continuance of the hostilities. Mr. HINE expresses fears that American citizens will suffer seriously from the contemplated proceedings of the Costa Rican Government, and asks for instructions.

Mr. MARCY, under date of April 11, 1856, answers thus:

"SIR: The proceedings of the Costa Rican Government with reference to Nicaragua, and especially its decree against the Transit Company, of which an account is given in number 7, are to be regretted. If that decree should be carried into effect against the steamers of the Company, or the passengers on board of them, such a proceeding might give rise to serious questions between this Government and that of Costa Rica, for although the right of the latter Government to jurisdiction over the right bank of the River San Juan, from the sea to the mouth of the Serapiqui, may be good, this right, if admitted, is limited to the river itself to the middle of the stream. The claim of that Government, therefore, to put a stop to the transit of steamers on the river cannot be acknowledged. It was to have been hoped that Costa Rica would have maintained a strictly defensive attitude in respect to Nicaragua. Inasmuch, however, as she has thought proper to decide otherwise, it is expected that, in waging hostilities against Nicaragua, her authorities will not lose sight of moderation, and will avoid trenching upon the rights of neutrals who may be proceeding to Nicaragua for peaceful purposes, or with a view to mere transit between Oregon and California and the Atlantic States of the Union. You are authorized and expected to make these expectations known to the Costa Rican Government, and will so inform that Government.

Although some persons claiming to be citizens of the United States may be engaged in hostilities against Costa Rica, and may have committed a misdemeanor in leaving their own country for that purpose, it is expected that the laws of honorable warfare in regard to them will be observed in case they should be taken prisoners. If, however, they should be shot as you say is the purpose of the Costa Rican Government, such a proceeding would be regarded with indifference by the Government of the United States, and would certainly occasion more or less of a resentment in this country, which might tend to disturb our amicable relations with that Republic."

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I am, sir, respectfully your obd't serv't,

W. L. MARCY.

Minister WHEELER, under date of 31st of March, says:

"By a decree also of the Supreme Government, dated the 19th instant, Primary Elections are ordered under the Constitution, in the several districts, by the people, to elect a Supreme Director, Senators and Members of Congress. Election to be held on the second Sunday (13th) of April next. The Congress is directed to meet at Managua on the 20th of May next. * * *

I hail this first act of the new Cabinet as one of great propriety—one which I have advocated, as it will freely express popular approval or disapproval of the present condition of political affairs in Nicaragua.

This State is now daily receiving acquisitions of men of property, talent and enterprise. The interference of English arms and gold may for a moment retard their success.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,

JOHN H. WHEELER, Minister Resident.

Mr. Wheeler to Mr. Marcy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEAR THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, GRANADA, 17th of April, 1856.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, &c.:

SIR: In order to keep my Government well advised of the actual condition of affairs in this country, I regret to inform the Department that the war still rages between this Government and Costa Rica.

I inclose, marked A, an official bulletin of "JUAN R. MORA, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, General-in-Chief of the army marching to Nicaragua," declaring death to all filibusters; and on said bulletin is a list of prisoners shot on the 25th ult.

A bloody battle between the two contending forces occurred at Rivas on the 11th inst.

The President of Costa Rica, with Baron BULOW, commanded about 3,000 men, strongly fortified. These were attacked by the forces of Nicaragua, commanded by General WALKER, with about 500 American rifles, and four hundred and fifty native troops. The battle lasted seventeen hours, when the Costa Rican Army left the place, losing their cannon and leaving their dead and wounded—from 300 to 500 of their troops. The loss of Nicaragua was also severe.

I regret that the conduct of the forces of Costa Rica is such as violates every rule of civilized warfare; that without mercy they fall upon unarmed American citizens, and murder them without discrimination. (See affidavits of CHAS. MAHONEY, of AARON B. COOLEY, and the statement of Judge CUSHING.)

As matters stand, it is doubtful whether any American of any character is safe if he should fall into their hands. Their conduct places them beyond the pale of civilization, and they do not deserve the name or reputation of a Government.

Such conduct induced me to send my flag with a special messenger to the President of Costa Rica, with copies of the testimony taken in the case, (which may be implicitly relied on,) and a letter from me in Spanish and English, a copy of which I inclose, marked G.

I hope that the tenor of this letter will meet the approbation of the Department. * * *

I am happy to say, from authentic information, that the rest of the States of Central America will not aid Costa Rica in this war. The Commissioners sent by Nicaragua to San Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, have been well received, and assurances of neutrality have been given by them. But no confidence can be placed in these people: if Costa Rica should gain any decided advantage, (which is an event I do not anticipate,) they would aid her.

If my report be believed, I would recommend the immediate dismissal of Mr. MOLINA, as representing a Government unworthy to be classed among civilized nations.

I learn, incidentally, that the President and Cabinet have appointed Señor AUGUSTIN VIJIL, a distinguished ornament of the Church, of great learning and virtue—a native of this place—as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. I have known him ever since I have been in this country, and doubt not that he will make a faithful representative of his nation, and an acceptable member of the diplomatic corps.

As the direct communication is suspended between New York and San Juan del Norte for the present, be so good as to instruct the Dispatch Agent at New York to forward all matter for this Legation to Aspinwall, care of United States Consul, and thence to San Juan del Norte, care of the United States Commercial Agent.

Your last dispatch is No. 26, 18 and 19 missing; as also any sent since No. 20.

I have the honor, &c., &c.,

JNO. H. WHEELER.

President Rivas to President Pierce.

[Translation.]

To the Honorable the President of the United States of North America:

MY GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: I am desirous to cultivate with the Government of Your Excellency the friendly relations that the people of Nicaragua is called upon to maintain with the Government of the Great Northern Republic over the destinies of which your Excellency is now presiding. I have, therefore, thought fit to accredit, as the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of this Republic near the Government of Your Excellency, Rev. Licentiate Don AUGUSTIN VIJIL, a reliable person on account of his knowledge of public affairs, and of his patriotic feelings, to the end that with that character he may enter into treaties of alliance, friendship and commerce with the Government of Your Excellency, and devote himself to the other objects of his mission.

I hope that Your Excellency will deign to admit kindly the said Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary Envoy, and believe everything he may propose in his official capacity.

I pray Your Excellency will accept my wishes for your happiness and prosperity and the prosperity of the great people under your Government.

Given in the city of Leon, in the Government House, on the 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856. PATRICIO RIVAS. (L. S.)

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs,

SEBASTIAN SALINA.

Don Augustin Vijil to Mr. Marcy.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON CITY, May 14, 1856.

To his Excellency, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States of America:

SIR: The unhappy situation of the country in which I was born, and the desire of exerting my best efforts to relieve it, have led me to leave my native shores to come to represent its interests in the Capitol of this blessed Republic. In your Excellency's reply declining to receive a former Envoy sent by my Government, you say:

"Those who were chiefly interested in surprising or overthrowing the former Government of that State, were not citizens belonging to it, nor have those citizens, or any considerable part of them, so far as is known here, freely expressed their approval of, or acquiescence in, the present condition of political affairs in Nicaragua."

If Your Excellency is not already disabused on this subject, I trust the explanation I now have the honor to make, will place the affairs of Nicaragua in such a light as to induce you to view our circumstances in their true position. Nicaragua, more than ever since her history began, for the last three years, has been bleeding at every pore. The inauguration of Don FRUTO CHAMORRO, as the Director of Nicaragua, was the commencement of the storm; shortly after it he began to show his tendency to despotism, and, usurping the sacred rights of the people who had elected him, he commenced to form the chain of their misfortunes.

Fearing, however, a few citizens who had the interests and liberty of their country at heart, he adopted a course calculated to render their patriotism useless, by commencing criminal proceedings against them. The greater part of these men were liberal members of the constituent assembly which had convoked for April, 1854, and possessed too much integrity to vote away the liberty of the Republic. Among them were Don FRANCISCO CASTILLON, and General JEREZ; the former a well known upright and influential patriotic citizen, a man of liberal views, of a superior education, and a correct knowledge of the world that he had acquired during a long residence at different courts of Europe; the latter is also of similar character, views and experience. These and other patriots CHAMORRO imprisoned, and banished subsequently to Honduras. General JEREZ, at the head of a few courageous men, returned to Nicaragua; and at Chinandega, the first large town near the borders of Honduras, he organized a Provisional Government. The popular masses joined him freely, they having become alarmed at the proceedings of CHAMORRO. The forces of the Provisional Government marched to Leon, where CHAMORRO had his camp; and as soon as both armies met the whole CHAMORRO force came over to General JEREZ. CHAMORRO then took refuge in the city of Granada, and by sacrificing the wealthy portion of the population he assembled together a force of one thousand men, to stand a siege of nine months in the Plaza—during which time a large portion of this beautiful city was completely destroyed. The Provisional Government was compelled to raise the siege, and invited American citizens to lend their aid to it. Ninety of them responded to the invitation and became naturalized citizens of that country.

Shortly after CHAMORRO died and the Constituent Assembly, trampling on the very Constitution and Charter they had made but a few days before, arrogated to themselves the ordinary legislative power, and appointed Don JOSE MARIA ESTRADA as the successor of CHAMORRO, whose footsteps he began to follow. This is the style of Government which has been styled legitimate, and which was not and could not be so according to the Constitution of that State, because CHAMORRO's term of office having expired, only the people of Nicaragua, represented by the Juntas of the Departments, and never the Assembly, ought to have appointed the successor. With the assistance of our brave allies things were soon changed, and our forces took possession of the city of Granada on the 13th of October, 1855. At this time the Americans in the service of Nicaragua did not number more than 150 men, commanded by General WILLIAM WALKER.

And what was the conduct of those who overthrew the Government of ESTRADA? They used every effort, and successfully, to restore and maintain order, to protect the persons and property of the citizens; to gather up the elements which war and revolutions had scattered abroad, and to frame them into a new order of reconciliation and peace. They invited Gen. CORRAL, the chief of the hostile forces, to a conference, and the latter being fully authorized by the Government that styled itself legitimate, they agreed to appoint a Provisional Chief, for which office Don PATRICIO RIVAS was selected, and that Gen. WALKER should be the General-in-Chief of the whole military force of the Republic. It is impossible, Sir, to describe the enthusiasm that prevailed on that day. Two armies that were hostile to each other the day before, became merged into one, and the two Generals marched arm in arm to the House of the God of Peace, to celebrate the blessed day of their reconciliation.

By virtue of said treaty, Hon. Don PATRICIO RIVAS took possession of his office, and his election was approved of by the general voice in Nicaragua. His first step was to address a peaceful and friendly invitation to the Chiefs of the Central American Republics. The Government of Guatemala deigned not to give an answer. The Salvadores manifested a disposition to form friendly relations. Honduras recognized the new administration, but Costa Rica declared a horrible war of extermination against it. Thus situated, my Government desires to maintain, by diplomatic intercourse, the good fellowship that always united Nicaragua to this great Republic on every ground, and especially because the great highway between the two Oceans, that is equally interesting to those States and to Nicaragua, is embraced within the border of the latter. Born and educated in Nicaragua, and now for the first time a visitor to the shores of this great Republic, I have a right both to speak about the facts which have marked our past, and to anticipate the happiness that we may expect in the future, as well for my own country as for these great States.

Your Excellency may be positively certain that during the seven months of President RIVAS' administration there has been no attempt at revolution against him, and that the whole people of Nicaragua form a united family prepared to maintain order at home, and to resist foreign aggression. That my Government has obeyed the instructions of the country has been latterly manifested by calling the people to elect the Supreme authorities of the country, which election began on the second Sunday of April last, and if the balloting has not taken place in the Oriental and Southern Departments, it was because of the hostile invasion of the Costa Ricans.

I have come to your country with the official character of the representative of Hon. PATRICIO RIVAS, the Chief Magistrate of the Republic of Nicaragua, and I hope, for the interest of both countries, that I shall be esteemed worthy to represent, near this Government, that Republic, and that I shall find here a Government friendly to our peace, prosperity, and permanence. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Your obedient Servant,

AUGUSTIN VIJIL.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Southern Emigration—Major Buford's Company in a Strait—Their Threats Against Abolitionists—Contrast Between Them and the New-Haven Company—Singular Proceedings of the Grand Jury at Lecompton—Free-State Men to be Indicted for Treason.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

The movements of the party of emigrants from the South, known generally as "Buford's Company," have been watched very closely of late, or since their landing at Kansas City. At the time they landed a little meeting was held, at which speeches were made, declaring the purposes of their mission. One gentleman waxed vociferous and exclaimed, "We have sworn to make Kansas a Slave State and wipe out Abolitionism. If we cannot do it fairly, we shall by force of arms. If we cannot do it by Sharpe's rifles, we will do it with pistols. If we cannot do it with pistols and scabbards, we will do it with the Southern bowie-knife!" This was the general tone of their proceedings—vindictive, coarse and rowdyish. They lounged about for a few days, and began to grow dissatisfied with Major BUFORD, saying that he held out inducements of a character widely different from what they now found true, after learning the true character of the country and people. Bills accumulated at the hotels, and BUFORD suspended payment in part, in consequence of which they were driven to the stern necessity of providing for "an emergency." Dr. STRINGFELLOW and others came to the rescue, and in *one Sunday* raised, by contribution, $500 *for their relief*. When Major BUFORD was addressing his Company one day, he used the language that "They must root, pig, or die now," as he was short money. It is supposed that the expenses have exceeded his first calculations, that his means were exhausted, and he was compelled to see his men turn beggars.

How different the general character given to a community or country by the presence of such men *from that impetus inspired by such a band as the* New-Haven party. BUFORD's company, while at *Kansas City and its vicinity*, were a tax *of several* hundred dollars upon the people, while the New-Haven party, *of less than one-half their number*, paid out in St. Louis for groceries, provisions, farming and culinary utensils, *&c., over six thousand dollars*, and at Kansas City some *four thousand dollars more*—making in all *over ten thousand dollars* paid into the lap of Missouri by one party alone. I have only to add that I disapprove the policy in any party of paying to Missouri so liberally for articles that can be bought in Lawrence quite as cheap, adding the cost of freights.

This Buford party have moved slowly along into the country, in detached companies of from ten to fifty each, and all seem to be gathering around Lecompton. Yesterday there were about one hundred there. Some were drunk—some fighting—some hunting for some d—d Abolitionist, offering fifty dollars to see one—and some were demurring their Kansas adventure, and gave vent to their heart-agony by repeating "O carry me back to ole Virginny." What they purpose to do with us is not yet understood, but it is believed that they are held as a reserve force for whatever outbreak may be provoked by the tyrants that now beset us.

To-day has been rich in Kansas scenes. This morning I was subpoenaed to appear immediately before the Grand Jury at Lecompton—for what, I could not divine. At first, I undertook to reason upon the ground that I would not go, as I openly detest and spit upon their entire code of jurisprudence, but knowing that an attachment would be served upon me at once for contempt of Court, if I refused, I chose, for the sake of lessening the vexation, without acknowledging the right, to obey the summons. I appeared there this afternoon, and was before them about two hours. It is useless to attempt a description of the scene. I was quizzed concerning all that multitude of sins ever committed by the Free-State Party. A mere outline of the ground passed over in my examination, was,—what I knew of the meeting held in Lawrence the Saturday evening before JONES was shot? what REEDER and ROBINSON said at that time, concerning their congratulations that so many had come to fight the battles of the *Free State Party*? what number of military companies were organized in Lawrence? who were their commanders? who gave commissions to the commanders? what rank was given ROBINSON and LANE last Winter, and how they got their commissions? whether we had any professed object, besides to oppose Gov. SHANNON's forces upon the Wakarusa? whether I could name those who officiated as Judges of the Election when REEDER was voted for last October? what was the origin and professed power of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory? who they were and where they resided? who were the officers of the pretended State Government? whether I had seen any of them sworn, and what was the character of the oath administered? what acts had they subsequently performed, officially, under that oath? where they all lived, and were they now in the Territory? who I recognized as the Governor of *this land*? whether I would submit to an arrest made by a Sheriff under the Territorial laws? what I knew of secret societies, organized for the purpose of resisting the laws? what I knew of Emigrant Aid Societies? how many Sharpe's rifles I had ever seen at one place? where they were kept? how the boxes were usually marked in which they came? how the military companies obtained them? where was the arsenal in Lawrence? how many cannon I had seen in Lawrence, and where they were kept? whether the basement of the Emigrant Aid Hotel was used for that purpose, and for the secretion of prisoners? *who sent* out all the emigrants who came from the Free-States this season? what I saw of the affair when JONES attempted to make his several arrests? *who shot him*? had any of our business houses received licenses? what were the names of the members of the Legislature? and enough more of a similar character to use up two hours.

This shows "what is up," without disguise, and to learn that was one object in my going before them. I am now well satisfied that the great battle of Freedom is at hand. They will proceed first to take all of our prominent Free-State men for treason, and thus materially weaken our influence and cool our ambition, by detaining them in prison, if possible, until they are liberated by friends from the States, *by force*. I believe, further, that they expect to, and will, frighten a large number of our good citizens to leave, rather than be made the subjects of their inquisition. They are determined thus to perplex, tantalize, persecute and assassinate us, till they hope to tire us out by their vexations and tyranny. Even the poor Hottentot is not so morally lost to all regard for civil justice as are our inhuman oppressors.

On my return to-day, I found U. S. Deputy Marshal VAIL in town, with his posse, with an attachment for Gov. REEDER. The Marshal found him at the room of the Investigating Committee, attending to his duties. He told REEDER of his purpose, who at once appealed to the Committee for protection. HOWARD and SHERMAN were strong in their opinion that REEDER was exempt from an arrest, as much as any Member of Congress. OLIVER differed somewhat, when REEDER expressed his views very forcibly and much to the gratification of the bystanders; he said he wished to have it known to all present and to the world, that he would obey no summons from such a source, and that if the Marshal, or any man, put their hands on him, they would do it at their peril; the Marshal desisted and returned to Lecompton, and we expect he will avail himself of a larger force to-morrow.

Great excitement prevails in town, and we hold a war council to-night, in which REEDER, ROBINSON, HOWARD and others join us. We have a strong guard out, and know not what an hour may bring forth.

RANDOLPH.

Threats Against Gov. Reeder's Life—He Refuses to go to Lecompton—Departure of Gov. Robinson—Imminence of Civil War.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, May 9, 1856.

It is well known to us that the peculiar hatred towards REEDER by the Pro-Slavery ranters is because he is rendering such valuable service before the Committee, and fills there a place that no other man can fill. It has been the most common occurence for days past to hear from several sources, by private messengers and otherwise, of the most vehement threats against the life of both REEDER and ROBINSON. They feel that they are unsafe for a moment, beyond the protection of their friends. They *seem* to believe at Lecompton that these men have had much to do in fanning the flame of our difficulties, and that *if* they can be destroyed, an easy victory is theirs. This was one strong reason urged by REEDER against *being taken* to Lecompton; for we all know his life would be but the trembling leaf before the current of their enraged and passionate persecution. Taking this view of the subject, Governor REEDER this morning addressed a very courteous note to Judge LECOMPTE and Gov. SHANNON, jointly, saying that he still believed he was correct in his position taken when the Marshal was here; but he would waive his question of privilege, and stated that he was ready to go to Lecompton in obedience to the summons, provided they would guarantee him protection on the way and while there, and be allowed to be examined and return immediately to his duties before the Committee. To this an answer was received this afternoon from Gov. SHANNON; but Judge LECOMPTE stated to the messenger that *he had no answer to give*. SHANNON's reply was distant and unsatisfactory, in which he said he could not believe that there was the least danger in his coming there, any more than in Lawrence, &c. REEDER has, of course, resolved never to go there alive under such circumstances; and it will not be strange if you hear in my next that he has left the country for his personal safety, and, of course, his services are lost before the Committee. The thing may be carried still further, and break up the whole Commission, and oblige them to leave before completing their report. Nothing would suit WHITFIELD & Co. so well as that.

You will be convinced that this is not an *ignis fatuus* when I inform you that even the cool and daring ROBINSON has left Kansas to-day, and fled to the East, to avoid arrest, imprisonment, and, perhaps—yes, *probably*, death. He has gone to sound the alarm, and call the nation to our aid. I can see nothing but revolution in the future—civil war to us—and disunion to the nation. I am not ashamed to declare it, that disunion is a thousand times preferable to the insolent despotism under which we are already bleeding. God only knows the end, if our friends are not true now to their life-long professions. Without your aid, we are martyrs, and you can expect no milder cognomen than *hypocrites* and *cowards*. I fear you misjudge our strength, owing to the bubbles newspaper writers have blown of late concerning the arms sent us from the East. I know nothing of how many rifles have been bought, but NOT ONE has been received here yet this season, except those brought as the private property of emigrants bringing one each, and none for us. We are not half armed, and you, not Missouri, ought to know it. I am weary with writing and care; when shall I be less?

RANDOLPH.

Opening of the United States District Court at Lecompton.

From the Lecompton Union, May 8.

The United States District Court, for the First District, Kansas Territory, began its session in this city, on last Monday, at 11 o'clock,—Judge LECOMPTE presiding. We were present when the Judge charged the Grand Jury. His charge was full, forcible and explicit, covering the entire ground.

It requires no little nerve, on the part of a Judge, in these exciting times of ours, to impress upon the minds of the Grand Jury their responsible duties.

Judge LECOMPTE knew his duty, and, as an able, fearless and resolute jurist, he discharged that duty. He called the attention of the Jury to the rebellious and treasonable spirit now prevalent in our Territory, and referred to the foul assassination of a public officer, while in the discharge of his official functions. He spoke of the attempt on the part of men here to establish an independent Government, in opposition to the present existing one—also to assume offices of public trust, without due authority, and many other criminal offences committed in our midst. He told them that it was their duty, as law-loving and law-abiding citizens, made imperative by a solemn oath, to arraign these men before the recognized tribunals of the country, and make them suffer the just penalties of the law. He told them to summon evidence in order, to sustain them, and in all cases the summons should be executed without regard to station, influence, threats or menaces. He pledged them that in any and all cases, where such [illegible] should be [illegible] curred by their own [illegible] the law of the land should be [illegible].

Judge LECOMPTE's manner during the [illegible] firm, dignified and impressive. Occasionally, [illegible] recurring to the many outrages upon [illegible] he grew warm and eloquent, [illegible] impression, not only upon the Jury, but all in attendance. Judge LECOMPTE is the man of the right stamp, both as a jurist and gentleman.

The Grand Jury have returned several bills of indictment, and it is rumored that [illegible] upon a visit to their Highnesses, [illegible] but of course we cannot speak [illegible] as these matters are confined to the [illegible] the Court for awhile. The Marshal and [illegible] are out for something, and no doubt they [illegible] bench warrants in their pockets. A few days will explain all. We shall attempt to keep [illegible] posted, as this is an important court, upon the present crisis of affairs.

Reeder's Summons before the Grand Jury—His Refusal to obey—Proslavery Threats—Speeches by Sherman and Howard.

From the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery,) May [illegible]

News has just reached us of a very [illegible] character, and we stop the press to [illegible] it. The Court, day before yesterday, issued a subpoena for A. H. REEDER, to appear before the Grand Jury. The Deputy Marshal was directed to serve the [illegible] and immediately proceeded to [illegible], where REEDER was then attending the session of the Committee, and served the summons. REEDER told the Marshal, emphatically, that he would not attend. Upon such return being made, Judge LECOMPTE issued an attachment, the officer proceeded yesterday to Lawrence to serve it. He found REEDER in the Committee-room and informed him of the attachment he had against him, whereupon REEDER told him "if he laid his hands upon him, it would be at the peril of his life." He said he would not obey the summons, he did not recognize the legality, and that he was exempt from any arrest, "being a delegate to Congress from Kansas Territory," and [illegible] again, if the Marshal attempted to execute the attachment, he should do it at the peril of his life.

During the remarks of REEDER, he was several times applauded by the crowd gathered in the room and around the house, at the doors and windows. Upon REEDER's taking his seat, SHERMAN, one of the Committee, in a very animated and warm manner, sustained REEDER in his entire position, acknowledging him a delegate from the Territory of Kansas, and that no "*little Territorial Court*" had the power to interrupt Mr. REEDER, or that body, by the arrest of Mr. REEDER. He was secured from the touch of any such attachments. He said that they (the Committee) had the power and sufficient grounds to have every member of the Grand Jury and the Court arrested and sent to Washington. He said many other things of a similar character that inflamed the crowd to frequent outbursts of applause [illegible] SHERMAN and expressions of resistance to the laws. Immediately after SHERMAN concluded, HOWARD, the other Abolition member, arose and sustained both REEDER and SHERMAN. His remarks were passionate and inflammatory, and were received by the crowd in the same manner as REEDER's and SHERMAN's.

Mr. OLIVER several times requested the Committee not to say or do anything in the matter. "[illegible] a matter on which they had no authority to act; that REEDER was not a part of them, and that his presence and privileges were only allowed through courtesy. He nor Mr. WHITFIELD had no right to demand of them any privilege, that they were bound to obey, further than courtesy compelled them." He said this was a point sprung and unnecessarily presented to in the beginning of the investigation; that he was surprised to see [illegible] course they had upon this occasion. Mr. OLIVER said that he, as a Committeeman, [illegible] right in the matter, would do nothing. [illegible] HOWARD and SHERMAN still persisted in their [illegible]. The Marshal returned without making any arrest, and so the matter stands up to this time. These are the facts just communicated to us by [illegible] gentlemen, present during the proceedings, and [illegible] had time should take their affidavits to the statement.

After the remarks of Mr. OLIVER, REEDER very indignantly and insultingly told Mr. OLIVER that he [illegible] man who acknowledged himself a lawyer, [illegible] dissent from the opinions of Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN, that he was privileged from arrest as a Territorial Delegate, and repeated, "that if the Marshal laid his hands upon him, that he would do it at the peril of his life."

We wish we had time to make some comments, but, as we stated in the beginning, we stopped the press to give these items—but we will say, [illegible] will bear us out in the assertion, that the [illegible] HOWARD and SHERMAN has done more to [illegible] commotion in Kansas, than any preceding [illegible] in our midst. This uncalled for, unwarrantable interference on the part of the Committee will, no doubt, involve Kansas in war. We should [illegible] see our worthy fellow-citizen shot down in the attempt to execute the laws.

We now see another one threatened [illegible] tempt, and that threat countenanced and [illegible] by a Committee sent by Congress, professing to restore peace and amity in our much distracted Territory. These men came amongst us, and profess to enter into an impartial investigation of our [illegible] bances, but grossly libel their own [illegible] by countenancing resistance to law, and [illegible] the populace to open rebellion. These are facts that should go forth to the nation. Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN, this day we accuse that you have made *war to Kansas*. You have allied yourselves with the party, who resist the laws, and by so doing have sent forth to the nation the *declaration of* [illegible]. Sirs, you have disgraced your commission, you have sacrificed your honor, and stand accused of a foul crime before your country. Let the nation pronounce your sentence.

PROCLAMATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS TERRITORY.

Whereas, Certain Judicial writs of arrest have been directed to me by the First District Court of the United States, &c., to be executed within the County of Douglas, and, whereas, an attempt to execute them by the United States Deputy Marshal was violently resisted by a large number of the citizens of Lawrence, and as there is every reason to believe that any attempt to execute these writs will be resisted by a large body of armed men; now, therefore, the law-abiding citizens of the Territory are commanded to be and appear at Lecompton, as soon as practical, and in numbers sufficient for the proper execution of the law.

Given under my hand, this 11th day of May, 1856.

I. B. DONALSON,
U. S. Marshal for Kansas Territory.

Proceedings of the Congressional Committee Continued.

From Our Own Reporter.

We continue from yesterday's TIMES the evidence taken before the Congressional Committee for the investigation of affairs in Kansas. The investigation was conducted this day by Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN. Major OLIVER, it was reported, had gone to Lecompton to talk with Judge LECOMPTE and Gov. SHANNON about the attachment upon Gov. REEDER. WHITFIELD was in Lawrence, but had not attended the investigation. REEDER was also absent. It was rumored that Gov. ROBINSON had gone East with important testimony from the Committee, which it was feared there would be an attempt to seize. The community were much excited, and reports of the most exciting kind were rife.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, May 9, 1856.

EVIDENCE OF MR. GEARHART.

Mr. Gearhart, sworn—Came into the Territory from Missouri in February, 1854, and settled on the Grand River; lived in the same precinct ever since; attended the election of 30th of March, 1855; saw many strangers there; saw persons whom I knew to be residents of Missouri; they lived in Cass County; they voted; most of them were armed; there were about two hundred there whom I did not know; I am acquainted with nearly every man in the district; don't think there were more than fifty legal voters in the district; a good many settlers remained at home and did not come to the election; before I came from Missouri, heard a heap of men say they intended to come over and vote; [illegible] think it an honor; there was a deal of [illegible] there; they were drinking a good deal; Mr. [illegible] made a speech at the election, claiming that the Missourians had a right to vote; Mr. [illegible] replied, and said he thought those who had broke down the [illegible] and made the paths in the Territory were the only ones who had the right to vote; [illegible] was the Free-Soil candidate; the Pro-Slavery candidates were not [illegible] in the district; Younger's house is near Westport; he is a wealthy man; *it was said that he had a claim in the Territory*, but don't believe it.

EVIDENCE OF J. W. WILSON.

Jesse W. Wilson, sworn—Came into the Territory in August, 1854; settled on the Osage River; came from Jackson County; was well acquainted in the district; am one of the oldest settlers; was at the election, 30th of March; saw many persons there; did not know at first but the United States troops were there; there were as many encamped; they were from Missouri; [illegible] and conversed with others; [illegible] that he knew; they said they came to vote; the Emigrant Aid Company's paupers were coming out to vote, and they had as much right as anybody; there are no Emigrant Aid Company's paupers in my neighborhood; our settlers came from Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri; the companies were armed; there was some violence at the polls; they said they wanted to make Kansas a Slave State; was at the election of 29th of November, 1854; there were many Missourians there; they voted for J. W. Whitfield; saw James Yager of Missouri, a Judge of Jackson County; he did not vote, but said he came to attend the voting of others; witness named others from Missouri who voted at this election.

Marshall A. Garrett, sworn—Came into Territory in November, 1854, from Missouri; was one of the Judges of Election, 30th March, of Big Blue District; there were no non-residents of the district that I know of who voted on that day; there was a party of Wyandotts under [illegible] and of Walker who voted on that day and claimed the right to vote in consequence of having claims in the district; some of them have and some of them have not been in the district since.

EVIDENCE OF G. W. GLASPEY.

Geo. W. Glaspey, sworn—Came into Territory from Missouri on the 11th day of April; [illegible]; came across the river and voted, just below [illegible]; there were a great many people there; should think there were [illegible] there; saw them [illegible] to the window to vote; we had a fine dinner there; I sat down and ate; [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Yankee text; there I saw Gen. Pomeroy and a company of United States Dragoons in camp; I then went to Gov. Robinson's quarters in camp; I then went to the house of Lord and Lord and Sawyer; [illegible]

Resolved, That the Assembly approve of the action taken by the Board in regard to the setting apart a fund for the education of children of Indian descent who may be found in the Territory of Nebraska; and that the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to recommend increased contributions on the part of the wealthy members of the Church to the same fund.

Also, in connection with the above resolutions, the Committee would direct the attention of the Assembly to the fact that notwithstanding the recommendation of the last General Assembly, the Fund for the support of the endowments of Professorships in the Theological Seminary of the Wisconsin Charge, is still inoperative by about $7,000, very little having been contributed for that object during the past year.

Rev. Dr. Gibson, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, presented the 19th annual report of the Board. The receipts of the past year were $196,564, to which add balance from previous year, $87, and unexpended balance moneys received from sale of Omaha Reservation, specially appropriated to Indian Missions, $5,397, and the aggregate is $201,952. Expenditures, $204,505. Balance, $48 96. The sum of $8,750 has also been received to form a Fund, of which the interest only is to be appropriated in aid of the support and education of the children of missionaries; and the further sum of $1,500, for the same object, but not subject to the condition of expending only the interest.

The Treasurer received in preceding years the sum of $13,613 96, for the endowment of professorships in the Theological Seminary among the Waldenses; and for the same object during the last year the sum of $467 37, making the whole amount now $18,101 96. It will be remembered that according to the recommendation of the General Assembly in 1855, this Fund should be increased to $20,000; and the interest thereof is to be paid annually in aid of its important object. It is earnestly to be desired that this Fund should be speedily completed.

Donations of clothing for the Mission Schools among the Indians and in Africa, have been received from the ladies of some of the Churches. These have been of much value, and a still larger supply could be usefully appropriated in this way.

As to publications, the same number of pages as in former years has been accounted by the Board in the Home and Foreign *Record*, of which the Board of Publication will report the number of copies issued and the receipts and expenses.

Of the *Foreign Missionary*, 18,000 copies were published in newspaper and 2,000 in pamphlet form. Of the pamphlet edition about 2,500 copies are sent free to ministers and to donors of $10 and upwards.

Of the last Annual Report 3,500 copies were published in a pamphlet form, and 16,500 copies in a newspaper form as an extra number of the *Record*.

From the Presbyterian Board of Publication, the American Bible Society, and the American Tract Society, donations of their respective publications have been received for the use of some of the Missions and Schools.

The following missionaries and assistant-missionaries have been sent out:

To North India—Rev. Albert O. Johnson and his wife, Rev. William Calderwood and his wife, Rev. David Herron, Rev. Isador Loewenthal, Miss Mary L. Browning.

To Siam—Rev. Samuel R. House, M. D., and his wife, Rev. Andrew B. Morse and his wife.

To China—Rev. Joseph W. Wight.

To Africa—Rev. David A. Wilson and his wife, Mr. John White and his wife, Rev. James L. Mackey and his wife, Rev. Cornelius De Hart and his wife, Miss Carrie Kaufman.

To New-Granada—Rev. Henry R. Pratt.

To the Cayenne Mission—Rev. Hugh W. Guthrie.

To the Kickapoo Mission—Rev. William H. Honnell and his wife, Mr. Henry W. Honnell and his wife, Elijah Hubbard and his wife.

To the Otoe Mission—Mr. Benjamin Lowe.

To the Seminole Mission—Rev. James Ross Ramsey, Miss Eliza Adley, Miss Margaret Lilley.

To the Choctaw Mission—Rev. Charlton H. Wilson and his wife, Miss Esther Machen, Miss Flora Lee, Miss S. E. Barber, Miss Clara Eddy.

To the Chocktaw Mission—Rev. Edward Eells and his wife, Rev. Hamilton Galenine and his wife, Mr. Charles Mitchell, Miss Harriet N. Mitchell, Miss Jane S. Hollingworth, Miss S. M. Denny. Total, 29.

The following is a summary view of the Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, May 1, 1856:

Indian Missions, 8; stations, 15; American ministers, 11; teachers, 7; communicants, 1,000; scholars, 311.

India Missions, 2; stations, 15; American ministers, 27; teachers, 63; communicants, 290; scholars, 1,638.

Siam Mission, 1; ministers, 2; teachers, 4; scholars, 28.

China Missions, 2; stations, 6; American ministers, 18; teachers, 22; communicants, 44; scholars, 146.

Jews' Missions, 1; American minister, 1.

Romanists—Stations in France, Belgium, Buenos Ayres and Bogota.

Total—Missions, 21; American ministers employed, 64; teachers, 176; communicants, 1,374; scholars, 4,449.

The report lays great stress upon the work to be accomplished among the Indians. The Board reports 180 conversions during the year. Appeals are made to the churches for liberal and enlarged contributions.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN INDIANS.—Among the Chippewas and Pillages there are about 1,500 members, and 3,000 aborigines are under Christian care. The Iowa Missions were visited by the Senior Secretary in the Summer of 1855. The Omahas are about to return to their reservation. The Otoes in Nebraska number 700 persons, and have 100 children at school. The Senior Secretary also visited the Kickapoos. Among the Southwestern Indians, the Board is laboring among the Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws and Choctaws.

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.—Of the Liberia Mission the report says: Mr. Hanford has continued his labors in connection with the church at Monrovia. 80 persons have been received to its communion during the year, making the whole number of church members at the present time fifty-four. A Sabbath school of fifty scholars has been carried on in connection with the church. The English school, under the care of Mr. James, is represented as being in a prosperous condition. The whole number of pupils is fifty-five. Twenty-five of these are in the primary department. The Alexander High School is prosperous. One of the more advanced of the pupils has had the principal charge of the Liberia *Herald* for the greater part of the year, and has managed it, not only with credit to himself, but without allowing it to interfere with his ordinary studies.

Brethren from Foreign Mission fields were requested to narrate their experiences.

Rev. M. S. Culbertson, of the Shanghai Mission, gave briefly the results of his observations in China during the eleven years he has labored in that region. Of the Chinese language, he said it was difficult to learn, but the difficulty is not insuperable, for missionaries learn to preach intelligibly to the people in a year. But the missionary is compelled to learn two languages. One is the spoken language, and the other the written. Dialects differ. There is a dialect of Canton and a dialect of Shanghai. And this difficulty is experiencedby whomever a missionary changes his locality. Besides, there is another difficulty, and it is the great impediment in the way of the missionary work, that the people will not readily acquire a knowledge of written language. One of the things which the missionaries would do would be to reduce the colloquial language to writing, and experiments to this end have already been commenced; still many years must elapse before the work is fully accomplished. The language, however, as written, gives one great advantage. Whenever a book is written or printed, it is understood over the whole extent of the Empire—so that when we translate books, we write for a reader in our track, we know that they are understood wherever they go. In regard to the religion of China, there is a great deal of it—of a certain kind. It is generally considered that Buddhism is atheism, and so it is in some measure; but China is not atheistical, although there is a great deal of that same kind of atheism of which we find some in our own land—consisting in the exclusive worship of mammon. It is a system of humanitarianism, as it were—a worship of self, a worship of ancestors, a worship of human nature. But the principal point of the worship of the Chinese is a deference to superstitions. It was this which produced the greatest effect upon the speaker.

Rev. Andrew P. Happer recommended the Canton Mission. He gave a historical sketch of the Opium War, and the American and French treaties, by which the country was opened to Christian effort. The speaker considered the Chinese race next the Saxon in the race of enterprise and the tendencies to civilization. They are much superior to all other heathen nations. Still they have suffered so greatly at the hands of foreigners, that they hate all foreigners who now come among them, so that the congregations which are gathered by the missionaries are small, and it is no wonder that they are so. Yet these missionaries are not disheartened, downcast; their hands never hang down, neither do their knees strike together with weakness, when they consider these difficulties and troubles through which they are called to pass; and, therefore, from year to year, with increasing love and with increasing life, they continue to hold forth the Word of Life. Still the speaker was free to confess that since his return to this country he had experienced moments of depression and anxiety, occasioned by the apathy which is felt by the Christian public in regard to the condition of that interesting people. He appealed to his Christian brethren, as members of the great Judicatory of the Churches, to Presbyteries and Synods, whether they were doing all they could to send these people the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. It is necessary that our ministers should come forward, and if they cannot go, to send the blessed Gospel to those who have it not.

The next order before the Assembly was the acceptance and adoption of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Missions.

The Report was unanimously adopted.

The Assembly took a recess for half an hour.

JUDICIAL BUSINESS—THE STILLWATER CASE.

Immediately after recess the Assembly resolved to take up the complaint of the Session of Stillwater, N. J., against the Synod of New-Jersey, introduced in the morning.

The Moderator expounded the law applicable to such cases, and urged the importance of the work which lay before the body while it should sit as a Court of Jesus Christ.

The history of this case is as follows: Peter B. Schaffer, an Elder in Stillwater Church, was suspended from Church fellowship upon certain charges, among which were immoral conduct, dishonesty and slander. The slander consisted in stating that his Pastor, Rev. Mr. Condit, was a liar and a thief, that he had stolen a sermon; and that he (Schaffer) did not care to hear a man preach who would steal a sermon. When called to appear to his trial, Mr. Schaffer declined, and was thereupon suspended for contumacy. He appealed to the Presbytery; the Presbytery directed the session to receive him into office, he having declared that no copy of the charges had been served upon him. The Session, upon receiving this notice, from the Presbytery, complained to the Synod of New-Jersey against the Presbytery for interfering in the case, and the Synod sustained the Presbytery. It is against this action of the Synod that the Session complains.

Rev. Mr. Condit appeared upon the platform to state the facts of the case in behalf of Stillwater Church. He was proceeding to state in detail the acts of Session and Presbytery, when—

The Moderator reminded him that the appeal to General Assembly was against the action of Synod, not of Presbytery, and requested him to bring his statements to bear upon that point.

Mr. Condit replied that he was just upon the eve of that statement and went on to show that, in the opinion of Stillwater Session, the Synod of New-Jersey had violated a fundamental principle of the Constitution of the Church.

Judge Fine inquired if it appeared, from the records, that a copy of the charges against Mr. Schaffer had been served upon him?

Mr. Condit read the Minutes of Session, to show that such was the case.

It was then inquired whether these charges were mentioned in the first citation served upon Mr. Schaffer.

Mr. Condit—They were not.

It was then stated that the Synod would be heard through Dr. Dawson, in defence of their decision.

Certain members held that all the members of Synod were entitled to speak in behalf of Synod.

The Moderator stated that all the members of Synod might be admitted to the floor, if they desired.

Rev. Dr. Rice objected that this was not an appeal, but a trial, and moved that it be the sense of the House that the parties in this case are the Synod and the person appealing from the Synod.

Considerable discussion ensued.

Dr. Rice's motion was put and carried, with a few dissentients.

The Moderator now declared that the Assembly was ready to hear the Synod in defence.

Judge Fine moves to adjourn, as the afternoon was only from 4 to 7. He thought that these Judicial cases could not be hurried through; and held that they had not hitherto received the degree of attention which they were entitled to receive.

Rev. Dr. Davison addressed the house. He regretted that his venerable colleague, Dr. McGuffey, was not present to conduct this defence. He desired Assembly to understand that Synod was arraigned here simply for irregularities and informality, and upon points of technicality alone; proceeded to analyze the reasons upon which the complaint was based, and characterized the acts of complainants as disingenuous.

Judge Fine renewed his motion to adjourn to 4½ P. M.

Lost.

Members received invitations to visit the Bible House and the Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Dr. Leyburn, Stated Clerk, announced that the Bible Society proposed to present to each member of the Assembly a copy of the Book of Psalms, printed in double pica type, the largest type upon which that book has ever been printed. Members will receive these volumes upon application at the Bible House.

The Assembly adjourned, with prayer from the Moderator.

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Slavery—Constitutional Powers of the Assembly in regard thereto.

FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY, May 19, 1856.

The Assembly met at 9 A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

On motion it was agreed to dispense with the reading of the roll.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

New Commissioners presented their credentials.

In reference to the

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING,

Mr. Hutchinson, of the North River Presbytery, moved for a reconsideration of the vote selecting Cleveland. He was of opinion that as the Assembly had received invitations from other quarters it would hardly be right to overtax Cleveland. He was desirous, however, of hearing from the Cleveland Delegates before voting.

Rev. J. B. Bittinger, of Cleveland, suggested that the brother through whom the invitation had come should, as an older citizen, speak to the subject.

Mr. Samuel H. Fox said he would only say that the Assembly would be welcomed there with great cordiality.

Mr. Bittinger said he had voted against the appointment of Cleveland because it was possible to exhaust even Western hospitality. He supposed he would be one of a Committee of Arrangements, and as such he would endeavor, of course, to make the Assembly welcome; but, under the circumstances, he thought the selection rather injudicious.

Rev. Dr. Pierce, of Portage, Ohio, asseverated that the hospitality of Cleveland was not exhausted. He thought it would mortify the people there if the Assembly, after selecting that as their next place of meeting by a large majority, should withdraw.

Rev. Dr. Spees, of Milwaukee, moved, in order to settle the matter, that the question be referred to a Committee to report on Tuesday next. In the interval the Committee might communicate by telegraph with Cleveland, and learn what would be the feeling in regard to the matter there.

At this stage of the discussion, Dr. Spees, at the suggestion of the Moderator, moved that this matter be postponed, and that the Assembly take up the order of the day. Carried

REPORTS OF THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Rev. Dr. Smith reported from the Union Seminary, New-York, that there was $140,000 of an endowment which was to be raised from Churches. The condition of the Seminary was quite satisfactory on the whole. During the past year great progress had been made in education for the ministry. Appropriate action had been taken to bring the students more closely into contact with those by whom their labors were most required.

Rev. Geo. W. Warren, of Cayuga, submitted an oral report from the Auburn Seminary, and at the close of his remarks read the Report of the Faculty which represented the institution as in a flourishing condition. The number of students near in attendance was larger than heretofore; some of them were employed in instructing the convicts in the State Prison. The funds are still inadequate to meet the wants of the establishment. An agent has been employed to raise additional means.

Professor Day, of Cincinnati, Ohio, presented the Report of the Lane Seminary. There were now in it, he said, 81 students, who have manifested an earnest spirit and a settled purpose to meet the wants of the Christian Ministry. Since its foundation, nearly 27 years since, the Seminary has sent forth about 400 young men, many of whom are now laboring in the towns and villages of the West. In order to enable the Seminary to carry out its work of promoting missionary enterprise in the West, it will be necessary to ask a further endowment from the Churches. The present funds at its disposal are merely able to meet the current expenses.

Mr. Lyons, from the Southwestern (Maryville) Seminary, said the institution had not been doing much during the past year. Dr. Anderson, the founder, has been unable to officiate during the past year, and several other Professors had resigned. The students were but five or six. An effort was now being made to increase the endowment and add new Professors to the faculty, and thereby increase the usefulness of the institution generally.

Rev. Dr. Speer, from the Cincinnati Northwestern Seminary, reported that the Directors of this Seminary, now called the "Blackburne Seminary," in honor of its lamented founder, were in possession of 14,500 acres of land purchased by Dr. Blackburne, with money collected by him in the East. About twenty years ago, 16,000 acres had been entered at $1 25 per acre, but since that time 1,500 acres had been sold to pay taxes.

There had been a litigation about the fund, but a compromise perfectly satisfactory to both parties had been effected between the trustees of these lands and the Trustees and Faculty of Illinois College, by which, he believed, all litigation was terminated.

The 14,500 acres now in possession of the Trustees are at present worth $100,000; in five years more they will be worth $150,000. They are to be held in trust until their value has risen to a certain amount, when they are to be sold, and the money used for the purposes of the institution.

The funds for endowment were sufficient, and they should not ask the churches for a dollar, except for the endowment of scholarships. The institution was to be a Presbyterian institution. The President of the Board is a Baptist, the Secretary a Presbyterian, but Baptists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, and Presbyterians all harmonized, and voted with the utmost unanimity.

Mr. Thos. Turley, of Union, Tenn., called attention to the fact that a new Seminary was now being established in Tennessee, under the auspices of an Eastern minister. This enterprise, he believed, under the influence of Eastern exertion and Southern liberality, would attain a success equal to the warmest anticipations of its friends.

Mr. E. O. Allen, of Albany, in view of the importance of the reports from the Western Seminaries of Blackburne and West Tennessee, moved that the Assembly make a response by referring these reports to a Special Committee. Carried.

The Moderator appointed as such Committee—Drs. Smith, Tindall and Warner, to which, at the suggestion of a Commissioner, Mr. Turley was added.

It was then announced that the next business in order was the

NOMINATION OF DELEGATES TO FOREIGN BODIES.

Accordingly, to the General Association of Massachusetts, which was first called, Rev. Professor Day and Rev. Dr. Jos. Painter were nominated.

At the same time it was announced that the delegate having the highest number of votes should be principal, and the next alternate.

The General Associations of Connecticut and New-Hampshire were then called, but no nominations were made in response.

It was then moved by Dr. Pritchard, of Watertown, and seconded, that the matter of the nominations be referred to a Select Committee.

Drs. Jenkins, Adams and Pritchard were appointed by the Moderator.

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

Dr. Asa D. Smith called the attention of the body to a very important movement now going on in Great Britain, in favor of establishing a plan of systematic beneficence. It would be remembered that Rev. Mr. Arthur, when in this country, had addressed a large audience in the Tabernacle on the subject. He was informed by a prominent layman this morning, that Rev. Mr. Cather, from England—a gentleman who had written several works on the subject—was now in this City, and it would be very desirable that the Assembly should hear him. He would move, therefore, that he be invited to address the Assembly on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

Dr. Parker, Judge Darling, Dr. Brainerd, and Mr. Baldwin, severally expressed their sense of the importance and necessity of the movement.

The discussion had extended to some length, when

Dr. Adams rose to a point of order. The proper time, he said, for treating this topic, was after it had been formally submitted to the Assembly by the gentleman to whom this invitation had been tendered.

The propriety of this intimation was at once perceived, and, on motion of Dr. Fairchild, Dr. Smith was appointed to convey the invitation of the Assembly to Rev. Mr. Cather, and the Secretary of the Systematic Benevolence Society of Philadelphia.

THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING AGAIN.

Rev. Dr. Spees asked to be allowed to withdraw his motion to refer this subject to a Committee. Leave was granted, and it was withdrawn accordingly.

Rev. Mr. Beecham moved the indefinite postponement of the matter.

Rev. Dr. Mills said the Assembly wanted information about it, and to vote instantaneously for an indefinite postponement was hardly the way to answer the purpose.

Rev. Mr. Fisher hoped the whole question would be reconsidered.

Rev. Mr. Hall did not see the [illegible] of reopening the discussion.

A Commissioner supported the resolution to postpone.

Judge Jessup thought it was too serious for Presbyteries to act on the supposition that the General Assembly should wait for an invitation to go anywhere.

Rev. Mr. Hutchinson withdrew his resolution to reconsider, which left the question as before—that is, Cleveland being still the place chosen.

TREASURERS' REPORT.

The Treasurer of the Assembly submitted his report, exhibiting an aggregate expenditure during the year of $1,669 19, with a balance in favor of the Assembly of $250.

The Report was accepted, on motion of Dr. Duffield, and submitted to an auditing Committee of two.

BILLS AND OVERTURES.

Dr. Duffield, from the Committee of Bills and Overtures, reported the following, with a recommendation to answer it in the affirmative:

Is it consistent for a pastor of a church, the sole ruling elder of said church being removed by death, or otherwise, by and with the consent of said church to receive a member and ruling elder from another church, on certificate, with a view to his subsequent election and installation as ruling elder in the place of the elder deceased?

Dr. Miller moved that the report be accepted, which was seconded, and carried.

Rev. Mr. Gardiner, of Washington, D. C., hoped that the report would not be adopted, at least for the present. He had preached twice yesterday, and to-day was very sick. The question involved this overture was one of paramount importance to his Presbytery, and he trusted the Assembly would postpone the consideration of it for a day or two until he was prepared to debate it.

It was then moved and carried that the report go on the docket.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Rev. Dr. Spencer submitted the Report of the Publication Committee. No Christian Association, he said, had ever such overwhelming motives for placing its sentiments upon record as this, and none was ever in such danger of going down to posterity with its sentiments unknown. The movement in favor of publication had thus far been kindly received by all the great national publication societies with which the Church cooperates. They had now reached that transition period from theory to accomplishment, when, by actual contact with the business in point, we learn both what is to be done and how hard it is to do it. But while thus expected to deal with practical matters, they had few treasured incidents with which to illustrate their worthiness and gain sympathy. Valuable progress had, indeed, been made towards reducing the whole work of denominational publication to thorough and complete system. The Committee, however, had found themselves unexpectedly embarrassed with pecuniary liabilities, and deprived of the necessary resources to meet them, that the work of the press had almost entirely ceased. During the past year there had been published Dr. Albert Barnes' book on the Government of the Church, 1,000 copies; Dr. Lyman Cole's Text book to Bible Geography, 250 copies; Presbyterian Almanac, 10,000 copies; and several thousand copies of tracts and catechisms—the publications amounting in all to 29,250 copies. In regard to the negotiation for a transfer of the copyright of the Church Psalmist to the General Assembly, the report states that frequent allusions to the subject in correspondence and among committees since the matter was first proposed, show the very general prevalence of a desire for uniformity in the matter of psalmody. It appeared the copy-right belonged to Dr. Burns, and the right to publish to Ivison & Phinney. These had represented their willingness to cede their privileges to the General Assembly on the award of three competent and respectable men. The Committee, although clothed with full power to conclude this purchase, did not feel warranted by the state of the funds, in doing so. They fall back, therefore, on the spirit of the second Resolution of the St. Louis Assembly, and recommend that the negotiations be concluded in the manner suggested by the proprietors of the work, so soon as the Committee shall deem it safe and and practicable to do so.

An serious embarrassment might hereafter arise in conducting the operations of this Committee, without an act of incorporation, and, as it would be manifestly improper to make a man who accepts any office of this nature involve himself in personal liabilities in attending to the affairs of the Church, the Committee therefore asked permission to apply to the proper authorities of the State of Pennsylvania for an act of incorporation. It was one of the most remarkable facts in the history of a great enterprise, that their Church should have had a Publication Committee in existence for four years, without making any provision necessary to enable them to carry on their work. This failure had thrown a double burden on the Committee from the very first. Under every disadvantage $6,000 had been secured for the Publication Committee, and about $15,000 for the Presbyterian Rooms, and the greater portion of the large sum had been raised in Philadelphia, by the special efforts of pastors, whilst other causes had been advanced by general presentation.

The report recommended a publication fund, with a fixed capital; the amount would determine the usefulness of the scheme, and the responsibility of the Church which maintained it. The propriety of a simultaneous collection for securing such fund was recommended. The Treasurer's report showed a balance in treasury on the 1st May, 1856, of $256 84.

The report was accepted, and on motion of Dr. Fairchild referred to a Special Committee, which, in compliance with a suggestion by Dr. Mills, was made to consist of nine persons.

It was here announced that the Constitutional Question on Slavery was now in order.

Dr. Duffield moved that it be made the order of the day for 1 o'clock. Carried.

CHURCH VACANCIES.

Dr. Duffield then addressed the Assembly on the necessity, in view of the rapidity with which churches were springing up in every part of the land, and here there were ministers from every part of the Union, of appointing a Committee to receive applications from unemployed ministers.

Dr. Adams, in order to promote the one great object to which all ecclesiastical affairs are subsidient, the true spiritual communion of Christ's ministers, moved that the time between this (12:10) and recess (12:30) be given to devotional exercises, with a free interchange of opinion in regard to the condition of their churches. The motion was seconded, and unanimously adopted.

The Assembly engaged in religious exercises until the hour had arrived for the recess.

AFTER RECESS.

Rev. Dr. Ross, from Committee on the Polity of the Church, reported on the paper submitted by the Brooklyn Presbytery on the subject of assessments for the Commissioners' Fund; that though the plan adopted by the Assembly of 1853 is not liable to all the criticisms of the Brooklyn Presbytery, yet it is imperfect, though good in idea, and recommending that a Special Committee be appointed to perfect it in detail, and then to be sent down to the Presbytery for adoption or rejection; and if it shall be adopted, it will supersede the plan heretofore sanctioned by the Presbytery.

The adoption of this being moved, Rev. Mr. Wisner inquired whether the adoption of it would throw the Church back to the old voluntary theory, during the year before the response of the Presbyteries can be received.

Mr. Otis Allen, thought the proposal of the report did not meet the difficulties suggested by the Brooklyn Presbytery.

It alleges that the Assembly has undertaken to reverse a measure adopted in a constitutional way by an unconstitutional method.

Judge Jessup opposed the reference, as unnecessary. If any change is required, it is the duty of the Committee on the Polity of the Church to propose it.

Rev. Dr. Miller said the objection of the Brooklyn Presbytery was not valid; since the old order on the subject of Slavery was not adopted as an amendment to the Constitution—but it was referred to the Presbyteries merely by way of consultation.

Pending this discussion, the order of the day was taken up, viz:

CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS OF THE ASSEMBLY ON SLAVERY.

Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith submitted the following:

MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the last General Assembly "to report to the next Assembly on the constitutional power of the Assembly over the subject of slaveholding in our churches," respectfully submit the following Report:

It should be observed, at the outset, that the Committee are instructed to report on but a single point, that of "power." The question before them is not what it may be wise for the Assembly to do. Not what, in a particular case, or in general—authority being presupposed—would be for edification. But what is the *power* of the Assembly in the matter of slaveholding. This is a question which can be determined only by reference to our Form of Government. The "power" on which we are to report is fully designated as "constitutional." We are a constitutional body. No judicatory of our Church has any legitimate functions save those which, either expressly or by clear implication, the Constitution confers. Emphatically should this be said of our highest judicatory, in view of the tendency of human nature, in ecclesiastical connections, to a creeping and tyrannous centralism. The one-man power at Rome is hardly more abhorrent to the genius of Presbyterianism than would be a many-headed tapacy under the name and form of a General Assembly. It should be remembered, also, that as a visible Church, or particular denomination, our Constitution is the sole bond of our union. We are united, externally and formally, only as that unites us. That, of course, must measure and limit the responsibility for each other which grows out of our union. No one part of our body can be held answerable for evils in another, which, by the terms of our confederation, it has no power to remedy.

The Committee would further remark, that they do not feel themselves called on to present their views of the moral character of Slavery, nor to re-argue the question whether slaveholding is, in any case, a disciplinable offence. They do not suppose that were appointed with reference to that question. It was thought desirable by the Assembly of 1855, and the conclusion reached, "that the holding our fellow men in the condition of Slavery, except in those cases where it is unavoidable by the laws of the State, the obligations of guardianship, or the demands of humanity, is an offence in the proper import of that term, as used in the Book of Discipline, chap. 4, section 3, and should be reasoned and treated in the same manner as other offences." This opinion has been reaffirmed, either expressly or virtually, by nearly every succeeding Assembly, including the last. Nor do the Committee see any reason why one-fourth or one-half of the Assembly should now, or at any other time, change their opinion, in the least, in a retrograde course. The doctrine set forth at Detroit, and forth simply as a doctrine, and not as a law of Christ, is, we believe, to be, ever hence, the settled view of our Church. Taking this for granted, their only concern is with the relation of the Assembly to the matter. To determine this point, we have only to "ascertain what was the understanding of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and the understanding of the ratifying conventions, at the time of their ratification, on the subject of slaveholding, as a matter of church discipline. The meaning of the Constitution is to be ascertained by the usage of the Assembly, in its first years, in the exercise of the power in question, and by the contemporaneous exposition of its friends. Of the meaning of the Constitution, in this respect, the Assembly of 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 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[illegible] Church. [illegible] the interpretation of the Constitution is a [illegible] and [illegible] the Assembly can exercise [illegible] judicial power [illegible] a case brought before it from a lower court by reference, complaint or appeal, or as a Court of Review, and as the Assembly at Detroit was not called upon to decide a judicial case, or to act as a Court of Review, that body transcended its power when it declared slaveholding to be in certain circumstances an offence, in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline.

[illegible] It is a principle clearly recognized, both in ecclesiastical and civil Governments, that a Court can only exercise the powers which are specifically granted to it by the Constitution. In legislative bodies, powers of a general nature may exist. [illegible] It is not so, however, with the Judiciary. Its powers are specifically mentioned. [illegible] the Court is to exercise authority, and the penalty to be inflicted in the event of their commission, are distinctly stated. If the legislative authority has failed to provide for certain offences that may exist in a community, its neglect cannot invest the Court with the right, under a general power of interpreting the Constitution, to declare an act an offence which is not distinctly exhibited as such, either in the Constitution or laws of the State. However desirable it may be to punish an individual for what the community may regard as an offence, he cannot be arraigned by the Court so long as the Legislature does not interpose and provide by enactment for the particular offence. The Court would be regarded as guilty of a gross assumption of power, and as taking [illegible] of government, it would condemn as an offence what neither the Constitution nor the laws so declare. Its province is to interpret the Constitution and laws; but in doing so it cannot go beyond their literal import. It cannot, in virtue of its constructive power, authoritatively declare that to be an offence, under any circumstances, to which neither the Constitution nor the laws of the State make the slightest allusion.

The application of these general remarks to the subject under consideration is obvious. It will be conceded that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church possesses no legislative power, in the proper acceptation of that term. It cannot make laws which are binding upon the consciences of the members of the Church. It will also be admitted that the Confession of Faith no where directly alludes to slaveholding as an offence. The subject is not referred to in any part of the book. With these concessions it may be asked on what ground can the General Assembly claim the power to pronounce slaveholding under any circumstances, an offence in the sense in which that term is used in the Book of Discipline? Can this, the highest court of the Church, authoritatively pronounce anything an offence [illegible] not a word is said upon the subject in the Confession of Faith? The second resolution passed by the Assembly at Detroit, and endorsed by the majority of the Committee, implies that the Assembly has this power; and in confirmation of this opinion it is urged: 1. That the Book of Discipline gives only a general definition of the word offence, leaving it to the Assembly, as the highest court of the Church, to determine what acts come under this definition. It is said that it is a constitutional question, to be decided by the Assembly. Does the word offence include slaveholding in any case; and if so, in what? In reply the undersigned would remark, that whilst it is true the Book of Discipline gives only a general definition of the word offence, (and how could it be otherwise?) the standards of the Church do not leave it to the judicatories to decide what particular acts come under this definition. It will not be pretended that the Confession of Faith directly confers such power upon the judicatories of the Church. It is wholly inferential. In the view of the undersigned, the larger and shorter catechisms, which are a part of our standards and are as obligatory as any other, were designed to be expositions of what, in the judgment of the Church, constitute truth and error. It is [illegible] the Assembly has the power to determine the import of the words involved in the general definition of offence, as given in the Book of Discipline. But it is a totally distinct question whether it has the power to apply that definition to particular cases. The former is a power given to the Assembly as a Court. The latter it possesses only so far as the standards of the Church designate particular acts as offences. The Book of Discipline gives the following definition of offence: "An offence is anything in the principles or practice of a Church member, which is contrary to the Word of God, and [illegible] to sin or mar their spiritual edification." If this language is to be taken without limitation, it is evident there is no relation in life which may not be considered an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. The relation of husband and wife, of parent and child, and of master and servant in the Free States is found oftentimes to exist in circumstances in which those sustaining it are tempted to sin, and are daily conscious that it "mars their spiritual edification." Are we, therefore, to infer that those who sustain these relations under such circumstances are chargeable with an offence, in the sense in which that term is used in the Book of Discipline, or does it belong to any court of the Church to determine whether these relations, existing in such circumstances, are an offence? Surely not. And yet if this general definition gives to the General Assembly the power to declare slaveholding an offence, because in some instances the relation may tempt to sin, there is no conceivable reason why the same may not be predicated of every relation in life. In this connection, however, it is important to observe, that in order to ascertain what are the principles and practices of Church members which are contrary to the Word of God, or which, though not in their own nature sinful, may tempt others to sin, we are directed in the section in the Book of Discipline immediately following the one containing the definition of an offence to look—where? to the General Assembly? Not at all. But to the Scriptures, and the regulations and practice of the Church. "Nothing, therefore, it is said, ought to be considered an offence, which cannot be proved to be such from Scripture, or from the regulations and practice of the Church, founded on Scripture." And who are to determine what are the teachings of Scripture in regard to what may be charged as offences, in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline? Is it left to every Session, or Presbytery, or Synod, or General Assembly to decide what the Scriptures teach on the subject of offences? Or does the Confession of Faith, including the larger and shorter Catechisms, and that alone, designed to be an exposition of what the Presbyterian Church regarded as taught in the Word of God on this subject? The undersigned considers the latter view the only one that can be reconciled with the spirit of our Constitution.

2. But it may be said that, according to the Constitution, "To the General Assembly belongs the power of deciding in all controversies respecting doctrine and discipline; of reproving, warning, or bearing testimony against error in doctrine, or immorality in practice, in any Church, Presbytery, or Synod, and of superintending the concerns of the whole Church." Sec. 1, Ch. 12 F. of G. From this language it is inferred that, if the General Assembly regard slave holding in certain cases "an immorality in practice," it has the power to declare it to be an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. The undersigned cannot admit the justice of this inference. It doubtless belongs to the Assembly to decide all controversies respecting doctrine and practice, and of superintending the concerns of the whole Church. But the question is, how is the Assembly to exercise its power in this respect? This section does not answer the question. We learn, however, from other parts of the Constitution, that the mode in which this power is to be exercised is distinctly specified—so that it is not left to the Assembly to determine either what is error in doctrine or an immorality in practice, or by what method it shall decide controversies respecting doctrine and practice, and superintend the concerns of the whole Church. The Assembly, like every other judicatory of the Church, in exercising the authority with which it has been intrusted, is to be guided by the express provisions of the Constitution. Its power to decide controversies respecting doctrine and practice and to bear testimony against what it may consider an error in doctrine or an immorality in practice, does not involve the right to regard that as heresy, or an offence which is not condemned as such by the standards of the Church. If such power belongs to the Assembly, who is secure from the accusation of heresy, or immorality in practice? The opinion of the Assembly, instead of the confession of faith, then becomes the standard of orthodoxy and morality. And as the Assembly is a delegated body, and is generally composed of different members at each successive meeting, there may be as many opposite expressions of opinions as there are meetings of the body. What one Assembly would declare "an error in doctrine and immorality in practice," another might regard as truth, and free from the charge of immorality. In this age of progress and wild fanaticism, theories and practices might be authoritatively announced by the Assembly as essential to truth and virtue, which the greater part of Evangelical Christians would consider pernicious errors, and most immoral in their tendency. With such power granted to it, nothing else would be wanting to invest the Assembly with all the attributes of an oligarchy as Supreme in its control of the ministers and members of the Church, and possessed of power as tyrannical as that which ever distinguished an ecclesiastical council of Rome! With such a power, the Assembly might disregard the plain provision of the Constitution, making it imperative to send down overtures to the Presbyteries for their adoption before any change in that instrument can be effected. Under a general power of interpreting the Constitution, it would virtually be enacting a law respecting errors in doctrine and practice, when confessedly no allusion is made to either in the Confession of Faith and when the Presbyteries, according to the plain language of the Constitution, are the only law-making power known to the Presbyterian Church. Surely, then, this interpretation of this section of the form of Government is incorrect. The undersigned understands it as giving to the General Assembly the power to decide controversies respecting what the standards of the Church expressly declare to be errors in doctrine and immoralities in practice. And if the Assembly bears its testimony against what it may consider as heresy or a sin, but to which our standards make no allusion, it must be in virtue of its advisory power. But that error in doctrine or immorality in practice, whether real or imaginary, cannot be regarded as heresy or an offence, in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. In order to this, we repeat, it must be distinctly condemned as such in the standards of the Church; otherwise there is no security for any minister or member of the Church against the precipitate and unauthorized action of the highest judicatory of the Church.

The undersigned, therefore, dissents from the action of the Assembly at Detroit on the subject of Slaveholding, and which is indorsed by a majority of the Committee, because Slaveholding is not alluded to in the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, and for this reason the relation itself between master and servant cannot be an offence whatever may be the circumstances in which it exists in the sense in which that term is used in the Book of Discipline.

It may be said, however, that although Slaveholding, existing in certain circumstances, is not directly prohibited in the standards of the Church, yet oppression is distinctly stated to be a violation of the eighth commandment, and as slaveholding involves oppression it is an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline, and therefore can be made a subject of discipline.

The undersigned readily admits that if slaveholding and oppression are synonymous terms—if, according to the obvious, well-understood, and established meaning of the term oppression, it enters essentially into slaveholding, so that the latter cannot exist without it, then every case of slaveholding on the part of the members of the Presbyterian Church is an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. For although the term slaveholding may not be used, still if oppression is a synonymous word, according to the acknowledged rules of interpreting language, then the thing—the relation itself—is directly prohibited, and, according to the principle we have exhibited, an individual sustaining this relation may be arraigned before the proper judicatory for oppression. As the offence must be specifically stated, [illegible] the Confession [illegible].

The undersigned would observe, in regard to this position, that, however it may be with those who believe that slaveholding is a sin in itself, no advocate of the Detroit resolution can consistently base the power of the General Assembly of the Church to make slaveholding a matter for discipline, on the ground either that oppression and slaveholding are synonymous terms, or that the former is necessarily involved in the latter. The action at Detroit implies that there are cases of slaveholding which are not an offence, either in the sight of God or of man. Oppression, however, is always a sin. It is as much a sin (per se) as blasphemy or idolatry. No circumstances in which it is practiced can justify it. It does not enter, therefore, essentially into slaveholding; and hence it follows that slaveholding cannot, on this ground, be made a subject of discipline by any court of the Church. But admitting that slaveholding cannot be made a subject of discipline, because it is synonymous with oppression, or necessarily implies it, it may be asked, did not the Presbyterian Church in the United States, when it adopted the confession of faith as its standard, intend to include slaveholding under the term oppression, so that it can be the subject of discipline if the court of the Church, to which is entrusted the power to try offences, should think proper to regard it in the same light? The undersigned admits that if it can be proved, by documentary evidence, such as cannot be questioned, that when the confession of faith was adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, slaveholding in any case was intended to be included under the term oppression, then, when slaveholding exists under the circumstances specified, the individual sustaining the relation may be prosecuted under the charge of oppression. It is proper to judge of the import of the terms of the Constitution by the manifest intent of its framers, or of those who first adopted it. The undersigned then would ask, where is the evidence that the first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, or that the Synods preceding the first General Assembly designed to include slaveholding under the term oppression when they adopted the confession of faith as their standard? So far from such evidence being on record, the circumstances connected with the formation of the first General Assembly, and the history of the Synods preceding it, would lead to the conclusion that those judicatories could not have understood the term oppression to include slaveholding. When the General Assembly was first organized twelve out of the thirteen States were slaveholding States. A considerable portion of the members of the Assembly represented churches existing in those States, and it is not an unreasonable supposition that some of the members of that body were slaveholders. Can it be possible then that they intended to include slaveholding—the mere relation of master and slave—under the term oppression, or to intimate that the relation itself, existing under any circumstances, could be a bar to Christian communion, and could be a subject of discipline? The undersigned is persuaded that if such an idea had been [illegible] the General Assembly would [illegible] in 1789. He is constrained, therefore, to believe that no one is justified in interfering from the use of the term oppression in the right of any judicatory of the Church to regard slaveholding, in any case, an offence in the sense in which the term is [illegible]. In denying to the General Assembly the power to regard slaveholding, in any case, an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline, it is proper to observe, that we concede that the abuses of this relation, like those of every other relation in life, when brought before the Assembly in the way prescribed by the Constitution, may be treated as offences in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. Cruelty, correcting inferiors unduly, withholding from them what is necessary to subsistence and comfort, and disregarding the spiritual interests of those committed to our care, are sins prohibited in the standards of the Presbyterian church; and may, therefore, be made subjects of discipline, whether they exist in connection with slaveholding, or the relation of husband and wife, of parent and child, or of master and apprentice. The undersigned considers that there is an obvious distinction between slaveholding and the evils incident to the relation; and that whilst the latter, being prohibited in the standards of the Church, may be the subject of discipline, the former, not being referred to in the confession of faith, cannot be treated as an offence in any case. The master to whom a child is bound as an apprentice, may treat him cruelly; and if he is a member of the Church, he may be disciplined by the church session for cruelty. But who would say that he is liable to the discipline of the Church for sustaining the relation itself? The husband and parent may be chargeable before a church judicatory for cruel treatment towards his wife and children. But can a lawful marriage and parental relation exist in any circumstances, that would render the individual subject to discipline for sustaining the relation? There may be circumstances when individuals would commit sin in the sight of God by entering into the marriage relation. But the Church judiciary can take cognizance only of the abuses of the relation, and not of the relation itself. In referring to these various relations in life, the undersigned would not be understood as placing slaveholding upon an equal footing with them in every respect. His object is to illustrate a principle that he considers vital to the question under consideration, to wit: that while a delinquency in performing the duties arising from the relation of master and servant, and which are designated in the standards of the Church, may render a slaveholder liable to the discipline of the Church, he cannot, under any circumstances, be disciplined for sustaining the relation itself. The essential idea of slaveholding is, that one individual is invested with the right of exercising legal power over the service of another without his consent, or to express the sentiment in the language of a distinguished author of our Church, it is "the exacting of personal services without consent." It is a relation established by the laws of the land and is recognized in the Word of God as existing among the members of the Church under the Old Testament dispensation, and among those whom the Apostles admitted into the Christian Church. It is implied in the resolutions passed by the Assembly in Detroit, that the relation in itself is not sinful. It may be abused, and like other innocent relations in life, it may be entered into through improper motives, which may render the individual criminal in the sight of God. If the master abuses his authority by a cruel treatment of his servants, he is as subject to the discipline of the church as is the husband for the cruel treatment of his wife, or the parent for unmerciful conduct towards his child. In the view of the undersigned it was in consequence of overlooking this distinction between a relation that is confessedly innocent in itself, and the wicked abuses of that relation, that the Assembly at Detroit was led to declare Slaveholding, in certain circumstances, an offence, in the sense in which that term is used in the Book of Discipline. Had the Assembly declared that the abuses of the Slaveholding relation—such as may exist in other relations in life, and not the relation itself—was an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline, whilst the undersigned would consider the mode in which the declaration was made irregular, the sentiment itself would meet its concurrence. He recognizes the right of the lower judicatories to institute discipline against a slaveholder for cruelty towards his slaves, and the right of the General Assembly to issue a judicial case, involving the charge of cruelty, brought regularly before it, or upon the basis of common rumor if a Synod neglects to enjoin upon its Presbyteries to institute inquiry as to cruelties alleged to be practiced by its members, it can be cited to appear before the Assembly to answer to the charge of delinquency, and the Assembly, if they think proper to do so, can enjoin upon the Synod to consider the subject, and to issue it as, in the view of the Synod, circumstances may require. This, in the judgment of the undersigned, is the extent of the power conferred by the constitution upon the Assembly in reference to slaveholding, and to other innocent relations in life. The abuses of the relation may be treated as offences, when the charge is brought before the Assembly in the way prescribed by the constitution, but not the relation itself. 2. The second objection to the resolutions, passed by the Assembly at Detroit, (to which the undersigned would briefly advert,) is, that the interpretation of the constitution is a judicial act and inasmuch as the Assembly can exercise its judicial power with respect to offences only when a case is brought before it from a lower court, by reference, complaint, or appeal, or as a court of review—and as the Assembly at Detroit was not called upon to decide a judicial case, or to act as a court of review, that body transcended its power when it declared slaveholding, in certain cases, to be an offence, in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. That the interpretation of the Constitution by a Court of the Church is a judicial act will not be questioned; for a body possessing both advisory and judicial power, to interpret the Constitution in its advisory capacity, would be an anomaly in the history of all well ordered governments. In the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church, provision is made for securing a judicial decision of the General Assembly in respect to other cases than offences by overtures from the lower Courts. Hence, when the Assembly interprets the Constitution, in reference to the subjects brought before it by these overtures, it acts in a judicial capacity. But neither the Constitution nor the practice of previous General Assemblies authorizes the Assembly to interpret the Constitution in regard to offences, unless either a case of discipline is brought before the body by reference, or complaint, or appeal; or unless the Assembly acts as a court of review. Apart, therefore, from the anomalous proceedings of a Court of the Church declaring abstractly what is an offence, in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline, the undersigned considers that the Assembly in Detroit transcended its power in making this declaration, when there was no judicial case presented for its decision and when it was not called upon to act as a court of review. For these reasons the undersigned, whilst he cordially concurs in the views of the majority of the Committee as to the mode in which offences recognised in the constitution are to be brought before the Assembly, believes that the action of the Assembly at Detroit, which is sanctioned by the majority, was a violation both of the letter and spirit of the constitution of the Church. In his judgment it is the assertion of a principle which, if carried out to its legitimate results, would place the rights and character of every minister and private member of the church in the hands of an irresponsible court, governed by prejudice and caprice, and acting without regard to the written constitution by which all profess to be controlled. It would justify a Southern Session or Presbytery in disciplining a member or minister for Abolition sentiments, if the promulgation of such views should be regarded as pernicious in their tendency, and thus inconsistent with the demands of humanity. It would subject the millenarian or an anti-millenarian to a prosecution for heresy, according as his Presbytery would consider the one or the other in that light. In a word, it is a principle which, if acted upon, would be utterly subversive of the foundation upon which the Presbyterian Church rests—to wit: a written constitution, designating distinctly what, in the view of the church, is essential to orthodoxy and morality.

The following resolutions express the views of the undersigned, as presented in this report:

Resolved, That the General Assembly, in virtue of its advisory power, can bear its testimony against anything it may regard as a sin in the sight of God, but that testimony has no authoritative or binding effect upon their former judications.

Resolved, That the General Assembly can regard nothing as heresy or an offence, in the sense in which that term is used in the Book of Discipline, which is not distinctly stated to be such in the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church.

Resolved, That as slaveholding is not alluded to either directly or indirectly in the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, the relation itself of master and servant cannot in any case be a cause of discipline before any judicatory.

Resolved, That cruelties, in the common acceptation of the term practiced by those sustaining the relation of masters to servants, being directly prohibited in the Confession of Faith, may be cause of discipline, as well as when practised by those sustaining other innocent relations in life.

Resolved, That the General Assembly cannot interpret the Constitution of the Church in regard to offences, unless a case is brought before it from a lower Court by reference, complaint or appeal; or unless the Assembly acts as a Court of Review.

Resolved, That if a judicial case, involving what the constitution of the church specifies as an offence, is brought regularly before the Assembly by a lower Court, it belongs to the Assembly to issue the case; and if the Assembly is well informed that a Synod countenances the prevalence of what the Confession of Faith represents as "heretical sentiments and corrupt practices," it can cite the Synod to its bar, and require it to take up the subject and consider it; but it is left with the Synod to determine which, to require the Presbytery to take further action in the matter, or to stay all further proceedings as circumstances may require.

Rev. Dr. Reade—As to the distinguished ability displayed in these several papers, there can be, I think, but one opinion entertained by the house. I have heard these papers, or their substance for the first time, and it seems to me that there is a great deal of material for thought and study in them. As hasty, immature action upon them would be very undesirable, indeed, it seems to me that what we want is an opportunity to read, reflect and inwardly digest them. I move you, Sir, that these several reports be accepted and printed on the minutes of the Assembly.

The motion was seconded.

A Commissioner—I move for a division of that question.

Dr. Wisner—I wish to say that the latter part of that resolution will not meet the demands of—

Moderator—The Assembly will come to order.

Dr. Wisner—Is the motion seconded to accept both?

Moderator—The motion is seconded. Then there is a request, that the former part of the motion be taken up now, and the subsequent part left for further action.

Dr. Wisner—Allow me one moment to a point of order. Is it not a fact that this division of the question is to take place without debate? The question is whether, after one part of it is taken, the latter part of it can be debated?

Moderator—There is no difficulty in debating it either way. If we defer the division till after debating, we may, but we can either part after we divide the question.

Mr. Baldwin—The only question before the house now, is as to the amendment.

Moderator—It is not an amendment; it is a request.

Mr. Baldwin—Does it come in the shape of an amendment?

Moderator—No; the rule settles it without a vote. If any two persons request it, it must be divided.

The question was then put on the acceptance of both reports, and carried by a large majority.

Moderator—The remaining portion of the motion is that both be printed in the minutes, &c.

Dr. Wisner—On that point, to save the time of the House, let me say that to print in the minutes may be proper, but these minutes are not to be printed till after this House adjourns, and we are not to receive them till sometime afterwards. What we desire is an examination of this matter in the present House, and looking the thing in the face, so far as these reports are concerned. I was going to move an amendment. I understand that The Times, which has been circulating extensively among our members, with reports of the proceedings of the House, expects to publish these reports, and I hope they will be published with greater care than some other reports have been—I say not by this paper, but by papers generally. As an amendment, therefore, I move that that paper be requested by the House to insert with care, these reports for the use of the House. Further, I am in favor of postponing the consideration of this matter until Friday forenoon, or until such a time as the House may designate. The question of the adoption of these reports is one of great importance. We have, to-morrow, throughout, orders for the day that will occupy every moment of our time, and I move you, Sir, that the House request that these documents be published in that paper for the use of the House.

The motion was seconded.

The Moderator—The motion before us is that we print these reports in the minutes. Yours is a new motion, which, of course, cannot come in, unless as an amendment.

Dr. Wisner—I moved it as an amendment.

Mr. Benedict asked if the documents yet belonged to the House.

The Moderator—Certainly, they are ours, but we have done nothing with them.

Dr. Wisner—And I moved as an amendment that it be published in the Times paper with special care.

Dr. Smith—I am sure my brother Wisner will not press such a question as that. I presume we will have the report properly in print to-morrow morning, without any such provision as that in regard to correctness.

Dr. Wisner—I understand from these Reporters that it is expected to be particularly correct, without regard to any special request. I withdraw the request.

Dr. Smith—From intimations made by some members, it occurred to me that perhaps they would think it desirable to have it printed. A suggestion was conveyed to me by the Reporter for the Times that he would be glad to get the report of the majority to print. I have no doubt that the printing would be very carefully done, if it were desired.

Rev. Mr. Reade—I think, Sir, we want these Reports not in the columns of the Times, but in proper pamphlet form, and that the printing be conducted with as much dispatch as possible, under the revision of the Committee, so that every member of this assembly may have in his possession a correct report. I move you, then, Sir, that these Reports be printed, under the care of the Clerks of the Assembly, in proper form, for the use of the whole Assembly, and with as much dispatch as possible. I move that as a substitute.

Dr. Adams—I beg leave to withdraw my motion, then.

Withdrawn accordingly.

The Moderator—It is moved and seconded, then, that we have these two reports printed for the benefit of the house immediately.

Dr. Duffield—I would like to inquire before the question is put, how soon that can be done?

Mr. Benedict—To-morrow morning.

Dr. Wisner—Why be at the expense of printing those reports in pamphlet form and wait until that time, when we shall have them in the papers, which can be circulated through the house here? I am just informed by the reporters that all the papers will publish them.

Dr. Spear—I am sure there are not three members of the house who do not want these reports in pamphlet form, and in large readable type. I hope Mr. Reade's motion will prevail.

Dr. Wisner—It will take a long time to do it; and you will have those reports in the Minutes of the Assembly, when they are published, and then my brother Spear and others can study them to their entire satisfaction, after the Minutes come out.

Mr. Benedict—I would state, for the information of the House, that these documents could be printed in pamphlet form, and be in the hands of the members to-morrow morning.

Dr. Fairchild—I hope the Assembly will concur in the motion to have them published in pamphlet form, and not depend upon the newspapers. The proof-sheets should go through the hands of the Clerks. It is due to the dignity of the House to have it so.

The Moderator put the question as to having the reports printed in pamphlet form, which was carried in the affirmative by a large majority.

Dr. Spear—I would suggest that, in view of the not very large pecuniary resources of the Assembly, we print just as many as we need for our own use.

Dr. Smith—And neither of these reports is adopted yet.

It was suggested by a Commissioner that the number be 500.

Dr. Beman did not see the need of all this. It seemed to him that this was attaching too much importance to the matter in an incipient stage of it.

Another Commissioner thought 300 enough.

Dr. Brainerd said these reports were liable to amendment. They might send out one or other, or both, without their indorsement; and, if they supposed that a larger number was necessary than for their own use, it seemed to him they had better wait to decide what the report was to be that they would send out with their *imprimatur*. He had, no doubt, a little honesty to the Church, and *some fidelity to his denomination*, and with a high regard to the good of this Assembly, he had some little doubt of the propriety of giving such great importance to this subject of printing these reports and putting texts for speeches within the reach of all who desired to make speeches here. Everything that could be said on the subject had been already said by the ablest men in this land. Those of us who had lived many years here, stood at every angle of vision to gaze upon every side of this great subject, and it seemed to him, therefore, that they did not need these reports to be published to furnish the ground for intelligent action among intelligent men upon a subject on which they had no particular responsibility at the present time. If he (the speaker) understood the final results of the majority, they contemplated no very important action at the present time, and it was the very design of the minority report to have no particular action taken at the present time. He did not like to have them lay down those broad platforms—to clear the deck for action, as it were—to treat the matter in this extensive manner as if they were going to have a discussion on the whole question of Slavery. As he had no desire himself to go into any exciting discussion on that subject he would caution them to inquire whether there might not be enough remembered of these reports, even if they did not proceed to publication at this time.

A Commissioner—I rise to a point of order.

Moderator—What is it?

Commissioner—He is speaking as to the propriety of printing at all.

Moderator—He is in order.

Dr. Brainerd—I am speaking as to the number that ought to be printed.

Rev. Dr. Rollo—I hope there will be only 250 published. I believe that by printing a small number simply for the use of the Assembly, we shall be likely to introduce much less irrelevant matter.

The numbers 250, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 copies were severally proposed to be printed.

Rev. Mr. Bettinger—I believe there is a motion proposed which will meet with the general views of the whole Assembly. The opinion has been expressed that we should not give too much publicity to that which has not yet been indorsed. Now, though you may vote to print only 250, there are two papers, and probably three, in this City that will print and distribute a quarter of a million of them. If you wish a correct impression to go out at the earliest date, put the reports into the hands of those papers under the supervision of the clerks, who will see that they are printed correctly, and thus we shall have all that we want with less money, less excitement, and we shall not send it out to the world as bearing our final sanction.

The Moderator—That is not in order.

Mr. Bettinger—I make that as an amendment to the proposition for printing.

Moderator—That is not under discussion.

Dr. Wisner—I move a reconsideration of the matter of printing.

A Commissioner—I second that.

Judge Jessup—I submit that it is not in order. An independent motion to reconsider cannot be in order till the matter is postponed or otherwise disposed of.

Moderator—The only way to reach the point the Doctor wants is to vote down this, and then receive his proposition.

The Commissioner who had proposed that a thousand be printed, asked leave to withdraw his motion, which was granted.

The question on printing 2,000, 500, or 250, were severally put and negatived, the Assembly dividing on the last vote.

A Commissioner moved that two copies be printed for each member.

Dr. Wisner moved that that motion be postponed to allow of the introduction of a motion to reconsider.

Dr. Spear seconded the motion.

Dr. Joel Parker opposed it. He wanted fifty copies for himself, to distribute among his friends.

After some farther discussion, Dr. Smith said he understood from the Reporter of the Times, that they could furnish slips within two hours, and they they should get the whole thing correct for to-morrow morning. In view of that fact, and of the fact that another paper had already got the manuscript of Dr. Boyd's report, and was now printing it, he was inclined to think they ought to let the whole thing take that course.

Dr. Duffield hoped the postponement would take place.

Dr. Boyd explained that he had given the Reporter of the Tribune the manuscript only on condition of enabling him to revise it.

Hon. Mr. Vasham wanted to know how the motion to print two copies for each member was to be disposed of.

The Moderator decided that the motion to postpone was a favored question, and took the precedence.

Being put to the Assembly, the question of postponement was carried by a large majority.

The motion to reconsider was renewed and carried, likewise.

Dr. Wisner now moved the indefinite postponement of the subject of printing in pamphlet form.

Judge Jessup opposed it.

A member moved to adjourn, but the motion was declared out of order.

Dr. Smith said, that in view of the facilities they had of getting this before them correctly, and a sufficient number of copies from the newspapers, inasmuch as he had been assured by a very responsible man on his right, connected with the Times, that proofsheets of the reports could be revised, he was inclined to think the matter of printing in a pamphlet might be postponed.

The question on the postponement was then put to the Assembly and carried almost unanimously. After some further and desultory conversation, the Assembly adjourned till Tuesday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Meeting in Behalf of Domestic Missions.

A special meeting in behalf of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions was held at Dr. Phillips' Church last evening. It was quite largely attended, and was a highly interesting occasion. Judge Fine, of Ogdensburg, presided. The Church music was excellent. Dr. Musgrave made an opening address, setting forth the condition of the Missions of the domestic field, in which 556 missionaries are laboring, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to correct an erroneous impression which had gone abroad, to the effect that the Board is behindhand in funds; whereas the truth of the matter is, that it has a balance of upwards of $20,000. An effective and eloquent little speech was made by Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Philadelphia. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Rice, Moderator of the last Assembly, and Rev. Dr. Humphreys, of Danville Theological Seminary. The churches are earnestly appealed to for continued aid to the cause of Domestic Missions, the efforts in behalf of that enterprise having been blessed with good results.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—Two good sized rooms wanted by two single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea. Location to be between Bleecker and 9th sts., and near Broadway. An answer, stating terms, addressed X, *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

BOARDING.—A private family, occupying a first-class house, with modern improvements, would let a suite of rooms, unfurnished; also, a suite beautifully furnished, to two gentlemen and their wives, or would take two single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 171 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant Park.

BOARDING.—Six young gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 59 3d-av. Terms, from $2 50 to $5 per week. Dinner at 2 and 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—No. 37 East 16th-st., two doors from Union-square; two parlors and bedrooms are now vacated, which will be rented with full board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few select boarders, gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can have very pleasant rooms newly furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 242 Henry-st. near Amity, within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Baths, gas and every convenience for comfort. The location is very desirable for persons doing business in New-York. Apply as above.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A small private family, residing in the vicinity of New-Brighton, can accommodate a gentleman and wife for the Summer months with board, in a pleasantly situated house, three minutes' walk from the ferry. Address, NEW-BRIGHTON, Post-Office, with real name and address. Good references exchanged. Stabling convenient.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A small private family can dispose of a very pleasant 2-story front-room (and bed-room if desired) with board. Best references required. Apply at No. 293 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen desiring pleasant and comfortable apartments in a desirable location, with every requisite convenience, can apply at No. 79 Sands-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, pleasant rooms with good partial board for gentlemen in a private family. Address, (with real name,) W. ANDREW, Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rooms with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises, at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Board may be obtained for two gentlemen with their wives, or for single gentlemen, by applying at No. 28 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—No. 229 Hicks-st., near Grace Church. No one need apply unless willing to pay a fair price for good fare. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In No. 598 Houston-st., near Broadway, with all the modern improvements; also, two elegant parlors—with or without board. Terms reasonable.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. First-class house, with all the modern improvements.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A small private family, occupying a large and elegant country seat on the Hudson River, 12 miles from the City Hall, and 8 minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Station, having large and well-shaded grounds, and an extensive view of the noble Hudson, &c., wish for a few boarders, or a family of grown persons only; a stable and carriage-house on the place, for parties having their own horse or horses and carriage, or may also be had on the premises. Persons of high respectability, who are willing to pay a fair price for handsome and comfortable accommodations, may address SEAT ON THE HUDSON, and state when convenient to be called upon, and leave it at the *Herald* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—Can accommodate, in a farm-house, three or four children during the summer. Boys from 7 to 12 years of age preferred. In Connecticut, three hours' ride from the city, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, inquire of R. S. BENEDICT, No. 21 Park-row.

COUNTRY BOARD—Good board and comfortable accommodations can be had in a physician's family within 20 miles of this City. Access by railroad four times every day. Address Box No. 1,620 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have rooms beautifully situated in New-Rochelle, five minutes from depot of New-Haven Railroad. Apply at No. 16 3d-st., New-York, or on the premises.

JOSEPH BEACH—BOARDING-HOUSE—Plainfield, N. J. The above is a well-built and commodious house, with more than twenty rooms. Boarding by the year, Summer, or week.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.—Three gentlemen wish to procure three small rooms in a strictly private family, with board. Location must be not above 7th-st., nor below Prince-st. West of Broadway preferred. Address immediately, stating terms and full particulars, DESIDERATUM, Box No. 196 *Tribune* office. References given and required.

ROOM AND BOARD.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may obtain a pleasant room on second floor, with board, in a private family, at No. 390 Greenwich-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 56 Cliff-st.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS OR BUTTER DEALERS.—FOR SALE—A good stand in Washington Market—one of the largest and the most desirable of the kind. Terms cash. Apply to J. WALLACK, No. 104 Vesey-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—Desirably located for doing a large business. The owner cannot attend to it, having two stores. Address DRUGGIST, Box Z, Times Office.

TO DIRT CONTRACTORS.—Persons having dirt to discharge from vessels of light draft, can make an advantageous arrangement to fill two blocks at Jersey City. Apply to C. J. SMITH, No. 89 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 43 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers in Europe. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	[illegible]	Leghorn,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	[illegible]	Prague,
Amsterdam,	[illegible]	[illegible]	Riga,
Antwerp,	[illegible]	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	[illegible]	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
	Frankfort,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Baden Baden,	[illegible]	[illegible]	Smyrna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malta,	St. Petersburg
Berlin,	[illegible]	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	[illegible]	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bayreut,	Hamburg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Havre,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	[illegible]	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	[illegible]	Moscow,	Vienna,
Breslau,	[illegible]	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,500,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $2,117,000) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, prox., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 ₩ cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipment, together with the valuable coal estates, mines and mining machinery of the Company. The Railroad is 112 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Ramseysburg, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.) where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $800,000, the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.
J. LANSING [illegible], Secretary.
Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $900,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent. on its cost, with privilege of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as thoroughly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

New-York, May 12, 1856. F. SATHER.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust in our favor, are reminded of the necessity of proving their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 26th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. Haynes & Seven, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to the proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that day.

SHEPHARD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON, } Trustees.
CORNELIUS SMITH,

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at Elizabeth Port, N. J., on Monday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John T. Johnston, John C. Green, William E. Dodge,
Adam Norrie, F. T. Frelinghuysen, H. D. Maxwell,
B. Williamson, John O. Sterns, Alfred Vail.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN T. JOHNSTON was elected President, and G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

The Bank of the State of Missouri,
St. Louis, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the requirements of the Charters and By-Laws of said Company.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
Chicago, Ill., April 28, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—An election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the coming year will be held at the office of the President, No. 32 Pine-st., (rear building,) on TUESDAY, May 20. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. By order of the Board. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS—No. 30 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and bonds bought and sold; Commercial paper negotiated; collections made on all parts of the country. Agents for redemption of country bank notes. Interest allowed on deposits.

A. B. CLARK.
M. J. WILLIAMSON.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.
Albany, May 17, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.—(Successors to F. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT MARBLE COMPANY—Will be held at their store, No. 396 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, May 23, 1856, when a general attendance is requested. By order.

PETER RENNIE, President.
Joseph Lamb, Secretary.

LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 12 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 8, 1856.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 26th of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—All persons having any claims against OSCAR S. JENNINGS, late jeweler, of No. 94 Fulton-st., New-York, will present their claims to the undersigned assignee of said JENNINGS, on or before the 1st day of June. THOMAS B. ASTEN, No. 256 Bowery, New-York.

ADVANCES ON VESSELS—At sea or in port, made by JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Drafts for £1 and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

$2,000.—WANTED—On first mortgage, for 2 or 3 years, on improved City property; no commission paid. Address MORTGAGOR, this office.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and the Trade will find an assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING WALL [illegible].—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card cases, &c. Business cards, bill heads, portraits, notes, checks, drafts, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st., N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible] PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, [illegible] Broadway [illegible]

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES. [illegible] by STEINWAY & SONS [illegible] near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. [illegible]

We have just been awarded the First Premium in Gold Medal at the Crystal Palace for the best Pianos.

PIANOS AT AUCTION.—[illegible] close a concern, on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] o'clock A. M., at the store No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] new pianos, selected from the best City makers, in elegant rosewood cases, carved and plain, pearl and ivory keys, metallic frames, superior in tone and finish, [illegible]. Can be seen and tested at the store before the day of sale.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK ONLY.—Superior piano-fortes [illegible] in beautiful rosewood cases; a variety of styles, all new and fully warranted. Prices from $[illegible] to $[illegible] for instruments worth $[illegible]. [illegible] The building to rent, No. 65 Walker-st., near Broadway. W. GODONE & CO.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE at WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 4 Astor-place, and taken at prices varying from $50 to $125. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., [illegible] in their Piano-fortes, [illegible] wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into the instrument.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS—Including the celebrated Pianos made by Jacob Chickering and Hallet, Davis & Co., very low. SECOND-HAND PIANOS, from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Pianos and Melodeons to let, and rent allowed on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 44 Broadway.

A LARGE VARIETY OF SPLENDID PIANOS—Have just been received at the Warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 416 and [illegible] Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Pianos with and without Aeolian attachment, to hire, or for sale on monthly payments. Liberal terms.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to Bacon & Raven, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a large assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

NEW $250 ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR SALE AT $165—Fine wooden cover, $[illegible]; [illegible] 7-octave grand action, made by one of the first City makers, warranted. Can be seen at Mahogany Yard corner of Washington and Franklin sts.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 343 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 30th-st. and 9th-av.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.

[illegible]

The undersigned have the honor to announce that the Kerosene Oil Company, [illegible] have succeeded in entirely removing the unpleasant odor from Kerosene Oil, without injury to its illuminating qualities.

The advantages possessed by the KEROSENE OIL are:
1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid, when the best sperm oil is congealed.
4. Its universal economy—[illegible] giving as much light as [illegible] of Rapeseed Oil, [illegible] Whale, [illegible]. INSURANCE COMPANIES allow it to be used without ADDITIONAL PREMIUM.

The KEROSENE BURNER, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 5 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without smoking, and is [illegible]. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands cold weather better than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the company's depot, No. 80 Water-st.

PAINT!!—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound; Boiled Oil for buildings, roofs, &c., 30 cents a gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 216 Mulberry-st., New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, Aug. 28, 18[illegible].—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

aus26, 5d-1awlyT. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—MECHANICS AND FARMERS BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—Bank Department, Albany, May 27, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

my26, 5d-1awlyT. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—Albany, May 17, 1856.—The COMMERCIAL BANK OF SARATOGA SPRINGS has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE ALBANY CITY BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of the circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—State of New-York—Albany, May 8, 1856.—The BANK OF KENT has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, in the City of New-York, (No. 2 Wall-st.,) as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 16, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK—ELECTION.—The annual election of Directors and Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. New-York, May 5, 1856.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 62 Wall-st. New-York, May 11, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. F. STAATS, Secretary.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND.—The [illegible] the New-York City Marble Cemetery are hereby notified that the Trustees of said Cemetery have declared a final dividend of ten dollars ($10) on each vault, on presentation of the proper vouchers, (deeds.) This dividend embraces the vaults only on which assessments have heretofore been made in fencing the Cemetery from all incumbrances. Payable at No. 105 William-st.

ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY.—New-York, May 13, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst., until which date (inclusive) the transfer books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
New-York, May 7, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date inclusive.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF $15—On each share of the capital stock of the Mesa (Ill.) Lead Company is [illegible].

D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer, No. [illegible]

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

New-York Daily Times.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers in the City for One Shilling a week. Single copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every afternoon, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at [illegible] and the other at [illegible] o'clock P. M. It [illegible] the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, at the rate of THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] Single Copies.

[illegible] must be sent in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Advertisements intended for our Weekly publication must be left at our office on or before Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition prepared expressly for the steamer [illegible], which will leave Boston for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued [illegible], in ample season for the mail per steamship *George Law*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The Admission of Kansas.

We expressed the opinion a few days since, that Senator SEWARD'S bill for the immediate admission of Kansas would not become a law:—and that it was probably not introduced with any expectation that it would prove successful. We observe that sundry Pro-Slavery journals are representing this as intimating that Senator SEWARD himself did not wish or design it to pass,—while some of the most atrabilious of our Republican friends assert that it can be passed, and that any one who does not think so,—especially if he ventures to think aloud,—must be a traitor to the cause of Human Freedom.

If the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution could be decided upon its merits, without reference to consequences, we have no hesitation in saying we should oppose it. The application upon the face of it is irregular:—and if more harm would not be done by insisting upon its irregularity than by waiving it for the time being, we should favor a rejection of the present application and compel Kansas to seek admission under the authority and with the preliminary sanction of Congress. In this case, as our readers know, the application comes from a Convention of delegates elected at the call of a party, and not of Congress or the Territorial authority, and by the votes of only a portion of the people. The citizens of Kansas who called it acted in entire contempt of all formally constituted authority:—their action was outside of all Government and was a simple exercise of the power that inheres in every society where there is no law. Now our theory of the relations of a Territory to the Union does not permit us to regard such action as legitimate. We believe that Congress has sovereignty over the territories—that the people of the territories are bound to obey the laws of Congress:—and that any action outside of those laws and in contempt of their authority is illegitimate and revolutionary. And we are no more willing to tolerate disorder and revolution in a Territory than we should be in a State. It is said, we are aware, that Michigan was admitted upon the application of a Convention called without Congressional authority. This is true:—but (1) that authority had been twice asked for and refused, and was usurped, therefore, from necessity:—(2) the territory of Michigan was part of that embraced in the ordinance of 1787, which expressly declared that its people "should be at liberty to form a permanent Constitution and State Government," and should be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States:—and (3) its admission was carried by a party vote, *against* the votes of the great body of the Whigs, with Mr. CLAY at their head in the Senate, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in the House. We do not regard the case of Michigan, therefore, as a precedent which would, under ordinary circumstances, be conclusive with us,—although the whole Democratic Party then took ground precisely opposite to that which they hold at present.

But the case of Kansas cannot be decided upon these grounds without involving the risk of gross injustice. The conduct of the Administration has taken it out of the ordinary course of things, and made necessary extraordinary remedies for the evils it has created. Through its connivance Kansas has been invaded and conquered by the ruffian hordes whom Slavery has enlisted in its service. They have taken the Government of the Territory out of the hands of the people, and have imposed upon them their own brutal and unjust enactments. And the power of the Federal Government is pledged to their enforcement. Under these circumstances Kansas must either be admitted into the Union at once, or her people must be the slaves of a Missouri mob, backed by the armies of the nation. It is hard that the necessity of choosing between such alternatives should be forced upon us. It is hard that we cannot maintain our regard for the forms of the Constitution, without surrendering the rights and liberties of a rising State to the insolence and brutal violence of a Pro-Slavery mob. But there is no evading the issue. Kansas ought to be admitted at once, in spite of all the irregularities of her application, because this is the only way by which the rights of her people can be secured. And it is the duty of every man in Congress, who appreciates the state of things in Kansas, and who desires to save her people from the foreign Pro-Slavery domination with which they are threatened, to do everything in his power to promote that end.

It is with this view, beyond all doubt, that Senator SEWARD has introduced his bill. That he *wishes* it to pass, and intends to pass it, if possible, it would be absurd to doubt. Whether it pass or not, it was none the less his duty to introduce it, and to labor for its enactment. But that it *will* pass, neither he nor anybody else can well believe. With a Senate and a President pledged to the extension of Slavery at all hazards and in all ways:—with these two departments of the Government, that have shown their willingness to repudiate the most solemn covenants, that have acquiesced in the invasion of Kansas and the destruction of the rights and liberties of her people, and that have finally pledged themselves to use the whole power of the Government to compel obedience to the enactments of invaders, we certainly can see no ground for even pretending to hope for the passage of such a bill. They have hitherto hesitated at no extremity of outrage and wrong, that seemed necessary to force Slavery upon Kansas, against the will of her people. What reason have we to suspect that they are now about to back out from all this—to relinquish the prize as they get nearer to it, and to permit Kansas to come as a Free State into the Union? It is hinted that the House of Representatives may force them into such a course, by withholding the supplies. But we cannot see why the Senate should care any more for supplies than the House; and we certainly do not believe that a majority of that body will relinquish their purpose to force Slavery into Kansas, under any such pressure. They are in earnest in their determination to make Kansas a Slave State; and they are no more to be driven from it by threats of stopping the supplies, than their opponents are from *their* purposes by threats of disunion.

While, therefore, we have no hope whatever that Kansas can be admitted as a Free State at the present session of Congress, we trust that every member of both Houses will have an opportunity to vote upon it. The people will be glad to learn precisely where every representative stands upon this subject. They will then be able to take more effectual steps to accomplish hereafter what ought to be done without delay.

The Affair of the Eurydice.

The extraordinary statement of our Special Washington Correspondent, in his letter published yesterday, that the interference of the British man-of-war *Eurydice* with the steamer *Orizaba* at Greytown, on her last trip out, was at the instance of certain parties, Americans, in this City, connected with the late Nicaragua Transit Company, is not, thus far, denied here. That these parties, citizens of the United States, should by secret messenger, dispatched on the *Orizaba*, invoke the aid, by force, of a British naval commander, to prevent the landing, and if practicable, the transit, of the passengers going out by a rival line, would appear to be almost too incredible for belief, were it not that the sending out of an agent, with admitted general, if not the specific, instructions referred to, remains unquestioned. A partial, but certainly unsatisfactory explanation, may be attempted by claiming that the parties, believing themselves deeply wronged by the Walker Government, had the right to resume their transports on the Isthmus of Nicaragua, and to deny their use to either fillibusters or California passengers going out on the *Orizaba*, and to effect this they felt justified in using their influence with any or all naval vessels that might be found at Greytown or Punta Arenas—the British *Eurydice* included.

We make no further comment on this than to say that the public should be careful, in the present state of our Foreign relations, not to give hasty credence to every rumor from Central America of British interference until the whole story is told. In this instance the real facts come out, as it were, by the merest accident. The declaration of the master of the *Orizaba*, filed at Washington, whether so designed or not, we will not undertake to say, was merely a cover to the very equivocal action of certain steamship gentlemen, who, with the utmost professed detestation of fillibustering, and the violation of the neutrality laws, took the fearful responsibility of putting at hazard the peace of the country, by seeking British naval intervention as against a rival line.

The Nicaragua Correspondence.

We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES the balance of the official correspondence communicated to Congress on Nicaraguan affairs. This portion of the correspondence comprises a series of important dispatches from Minister WHEELER justifying the course he pursued in recognizing the Rivas-Walker Government. The letters from Mr. WHEELER of subsequent date refer to the political condition of Nicaragua, the war now pending with Costa Rica, and the recent massacre, by the authority of the Government of that Republic, of those American citizens who had joined the opposite side. In the correspondence which we publish, there will be found a letter from Padre VIJIL urging upon our Government his right *to be recognized as minister from Nicaragua.* The whole—including the dispatches that appeared in yesterday's TIMES—gives a complete history of our relations with Nicaragua during the past six months.

Not Yet.

The case of the British Minister was again under consideration by the Cabinet at Washington, yesterday, but it appears that all the documents that had been laid before Parliament, touching his conduct, had not yet been received, so the extreme point has not been determined upon, and he hangs by his eyelids a while longer. The Cabinet meet again to-day to consider the case further. This hesitation and deliberation deprive the affair of half its seriousness, and the public will very soon begin to regard it with anything but a feeling of apprehension, and Mr. CRAMPTON, if he be the sort of person to enjoy a joke, must be excessively amused at the speculations which his case has elicited. He never is, but always to be, removed. The promised refutation of his misstatement respecting General CASS was not given yesterday, in consequence of Mr. SUMNER having monopolized the attention of the Senate.

Park Commissioners.

The Board of Aldermen, last night, passed the ordinance creating a Commission, consisting of the Mayor and Street Commissioner, for the laying out and regulation of the new Park; but, no law having yet been passed by the Legislature authorizing the City to raise money for the improvement of the Park, the duties of the new Commissioners must be rather limited for the present. The most serious objection to the appointment of these gentlemen to this onerous duty, is the fact of the offices they were elected to fill being rather more than they can attend to. There is a good deal of preliminary work to be done before the serious business of laying out the Park can be attended to; and, perhaps, the Mayor and Street Commissioner are as competent to do it as any other of the City officials. There should be a Commission composed of, at least, five persons, of whom the Mayor and Street Commissioner might be *ex-officio* members; and as the duties of the Commissioners must necessarily demand more attention than these officials can possibly bestow, without neglecting their other legitimate duties it is not to be presumed that the organization of the Board is designed to be a permanent one. It is necessary, however, that somebody should have power to act in the matter, and the public will be glad to know that a Commission of some kind has been created, though it may not be precisely the kind of one that the exigencies of the case demand.

In the Senate, yesterday, two messages were received from the President, vetoing the bills for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi and the St. Clair Flats. Mr. CASS gave notice that he should ask leave to show that he had been misunderstood by Mr. CRAMPTON on the Central American question. Mr. SUMNER then commenced speaking on Kansas affairs, and continued until the adjournment. In the House, the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch a vessel with provisions, privately contributed, for the Cape de Verde sufferers, was adopted. Leave was asked to introduce a resolution asking information of the President in relation to the Kansas murders, but it was refused. The House also refused to suspend the rules to allow Mr. KEITT to offer a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 5th of August.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 161 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Crampton's Case Considered by the Cabinet—Mr. Cass—Proposed Expulsion of Darling—The Vetoes—Com. Paulding's Instructions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

The Cabinet considered CRAMPTON'S case today, but came to no decision. It appears that the British documents in this affair, laid before Parliament, have not yet arrived, and perhaps it is deemed necessary to await these before sending the Minister his dismissal. The Cabinet will meet again to-morrow.

Mr. CASS postponed his speech on CRAMPTON, because Mr. SUMNER had the floor, but he would speak on the first opportunity.

It was not Senator BRIGHT who assaulted DARLING on Saturday night. The movement for the expulsion of DARLING was postponed until next week, as the member proposing it failed to get the floor today.

The President's vetoes of the River Improvment bills greatly exasperate the Northwest.

Com. PAULDING'S recent instructions ordering him to show his flag at San Juan direct him neither to seek nor to avoid a collision, but to protect American ships or citizens from illegal interference by the forces of any power.

Measures Taken by Government to Prevent the Cooly Trade.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

It appears by official documents communicated to the House, to-day, our Government has taken efficient measures to prevent traffic in Coolies, considering it replete with immoralities, revolting and inhuman atrocities strongly resembling those of the African Slave-Trade. It is not permitted by any treaty, and is therefore illegal, and Americans in China are warned to desist—otherwise they will not only forfeit the protection of this Government, but render themselves liable to heavy penalties.

Among the papers is a letter from Mr. CRAMPTON, dated last April, informing Mr. MARCY of the systematic manner in which the flag and vessels of the United States are abused by persons engaged in the African Slave-Trade to Cuba.

Mr. MARCY replies, he will use the information for the prosecution of the Americans concerned therein.

The Testimony Taken by the Kansas Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

The Kansas Investigating Committee sent by Gov. ROBINSON the large quantity of testimony taken by them inclosed in a sealed package, addressed to the Speaker of the House.

On Gov. ROBINSON'S detention in Lexington, Missouri, his wife, at his request, continued her journey. At Columbia, Ohio, she handed the package to the Hon. C. K. WATSON, who, to-day, delivered it to the Speaker privately.

The Congressional Commissioners request that the package remain with the seal unbroken until their return. This is the testimony which the Missourians threatened to destroy.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

VETOES.

Two Messages were received from the President, *vetoing the bills for the Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi and the Flats of the St. Clair River.*

In relation to the St. Clair Flat bill, the President says: In considering it under the Constitution, the power of Congress to construct a work of internal improvement is limited to cases in which the work is manifestly needful and proper for the execution *of some one or more of the powers expressly delegated* to the General Government. I have not been able to find for the proposed expenditure any such relative, unless it be to the power to provide for the common defence and maintain the Army and Navy, but a careful examination of the subject, with the aid of the information officially received since my last Message was communicated to Congress, has convinced me that the expenditure would serve no valuable purpose as contributing to the common defence, because all which could be effected by it would be to afford a channel of twelve feet deep, and of so temporary a character that unless the work was done immediately, before the necessity for its use should arise, it could not be relied on for vessels of even the small draft the passage of which it would permit.

Relative to the Mississippi Improvement, the President repeats his constitutional objections to internal improvements, as applicable to the whole system, whether they consist of works on land or on navigable waters, either of seaports, or interior lakes or rivers.

CASS VS. CRAMPTON.

Mr. CASS stated that he should ask leave when a convenient opportunity presented itself, to show that he had been misunderstood in certain correspondence, by Mr. CRAMPTON, with the British Government.

MR. SUMNER ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. SUMNER then commenced speaking on Kansas affairs. He said, in substance:

You are now called to redress a great transgression, in which is involved not only the liberty of a distant territory, but the peace of the whole country. Against Kansas a crime has been committed without parallel in the records of the past—worse than anything done by VERRES against Sicily. Are you against sacrilege? I present it for your execration. Are you against robbery? I hold it up to your scorn. Are you for the protection of American citizens? I show you how their dearest rights have been cloven down, while a tyrannical usurpation has sought to install itself on their very necks! The wickedness which I expose is immeasurably aggravated by the motive which prompted it. For the sake of political power has force been openly employed in compelling Kansas to the pollution of Slavery. There is the simple fact, which you may vainly attempt to deny, but which in itself presents a wickedness that makes other public crimes seem like public virtues. This crime hazards civil war. Already the muster has begun. Even now, while I speak, the fury of the propagandists of Slavery and the calm determination of their opponents are diffused from the distant Territory, and the whole country foreshadows a strife, which, unless happily averted by the triumph of Freedom, will become war—fratricidal, parricidal war,—with an accumulated wickedness beyond the wickedness of any war in human annals. Such is the crime which you are to judge; and the criminal is the Slave Power of the Republic. Justice to Kansas can only be secured by the prostration of this influence—for this is the power behind, greater than any President, which succors and sustains the crime.

I have divided my subject under three heads: The crime against Kansas, the apologies for the crime, and the true remedy. But before entering upon the argument, I must say something in response to what has fallen from Senators who have raised themselves to eminence upon this floor in championship of human wrongs. I mean the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. BUTLER,) and the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLAS,) who, though unlike as Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, yet, like this couple, rally forth together in the same cause. The Senator from South Carolina believes himself a chivalrous knight, with sentiments of honor and courage. He has chosen a mistress, who, though ugly to others, is always lovely to him, though polluted in the sight of the world is chaste in his sight. I mean the harlot, Slavery. For her his tongue is always profuse in words. Let her be impeached in character, or any proposition made to shut her out from the extension of her wantonness, and no extravagance of manner or hardihood of assertion is then too great for this Senator. If Slavery cannot have full power in the National Territories—power to compel fellow-men to unpaid toil, to separate husband and wife, to sell little children at the auction block—then, Sir, this chivalric Senator will conduct the State of South Carolina out of the Union. Heroic Knight! Exalted Senator! A second Moses come for a second exodus! This Senator calls the opponents of slave extension "sectional" and "fanatical." The men who strive to bring back the Government to its original policy, when Freedom, not Slavery, was National, he arraigns as "sectional." I affirm that the Republican Party of the Union is in no just sense sectional, but more than any other party National, and that it goes forth to dislodge from the high places of the Government, the tyrannical sectionalism of which the Senator from South Carolina is one of the maddest zealots. As to fanaticism, I will not deny that there are persons among us loving liberty too well for their personal good in a selfish generation. In calling them fanatics you cast contumely upon the noble army of martyrs from the earliest day down to this hour; upon the great tribunes of human rights, by whom life, liberty and happiness on earth have been secured. As the Senator from South Carolina is the Don Quixote, the Senator from Illinois is the squire of Slavery, ready to do all its humiliating offices. The Senator copies the British officer, who, with boastful swagger, said that with the hilt of his sword he would cram the stamps down the throats of the American people. The Senator dreams that he can subdue the North. How little that Senator knows himself or the cause which he persecutes! He is but a mortal man; against him is an immortal principle. With finite power he wrestles with the infinite, and must fail. Against him are stronger battalions than any marshaled by mortal arm—the inborn, ineradicable, invincible sentiments of the human heart; against him is Nature in all her subtle forces; against him is God. Let him try to subdue these.

Mr. SUMNER then spoke of the origin and extent of the crime against Kansas, reviewing the history of the Missouri Compromise, its abrogation, and the efforts made to plant Slavery in the Territory after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. In this connection he alluded to the course of DAVID R. ATCHISON, calling him the connecting link between the President and the border ruffian. At the session of Congress succeeding the passage of the Nebraska bill he came tardily to his duty; then, after a short time, disappeared. Like CATALINE, he stalked into this chamber reeking with conspiracy; then, like CATALINE, he skulked away to join and provoke the conspirators who at a distance awaited their congenial chief. Mr. SUMNER, after showing how the Territory was overrun and finally subjugated to the slave power, proceeded to the second head of his remarks—the apologies which have been made for the crime. As the crime cannot be denied, apologies are made, but they are worse than the efforts at denial. In cruelty and heartlessness they identify their authors with the great transgression. They are first, the apology tyrannical; second, the apology imbecile; third, the apology absurd; fourth, the apology infamous. That is all. Tyranny, imbecility, absurdity and infamy, all unite to dance, like the weird sisters, about this crime. The first is the apology of technicality, founded on the mistaken act of Governor REEDER. The second is the apology of imbecility, founded on the alleged want of power in the President to arrest this crime. The third, the apology absurd, is founded upon the discovery of the Constitution of a Society called the Kansas Legion—a Society which existed only on paper. Yet its oaths have been quoted on this floor in order to extenuate the crime against Kansas. The fourth, the apology infamous, is founded on false testimony against the Emigrant Aid Society, and assumptions of duty more false than the testimony. Defying truth and and mocking decency, this apology excels all others in futility and audacity, while, from its utter hollowness, it proves the utter impotence of the conspirators to defend their crime. An Association of sincere benevolence, faithful to the Constitution and the laws, whose only fortifications are hotels, school-houses and churches; whose only weapons are saw-mills, tools and books; whose mission is peace and good will, has been falsely assailed on this floor, and an errand of blameless virtue has been made the pretext for an unpardonable crime. Mr. SUMNER then reviewed the history of the Aid Society, showing that it was organized before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, simply for the purpose of directing emigration Westward, and aiding in providing accommodations for emigrants after arriving at their places of destination. He explained the objects of the Society, and denied *in toto* the charges which Pro-Slavery Senators had brought against it. The Company has never supplied arms of any kind to any person; has not chosen its emigrants on account of their political opinions; and has not even the honor of being an Abolition Society or of numbering Abolitionists among its officers.

Mr. SUMNER continued at length to speak in defence of the Emigrant Aid Society; and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AID FOR THE CAPE DE VERDE SUFFERERS.

The House took up Mr. WHEELER'S joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch a vessel with provisions privately contributed for the Cape de Verde sufferers.

Mr. KELLY referred to the liberality of New-York in aiding the starving people, appealing to the generous sympathy of the House to pass the resolution, which asked for no appropriation of money.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, while deeply feeling for their distressed condition, was not willing, even in this trifling particular, to usurp a power not guarantied by the Constitution. He considered the sending of a ship equivalent to the appropriation of money for that purpose.

Adopted by 128 against 24.

THE KANSAS MURDERS.

Mr. GALLOWAY asked leave to introduce a resolution, requesting the President to inform the House whether he has information concerning the murder of three American citizens, named DOW, BARBER and BROWN, late residents of Kansas, and whether legal measures have been taken for the prosecution *of the murderers; also, whether he has information* regarding the forcible abduction of WILLIAM PHILLIPS, and of his being carried across to Missouri, and there tarred and feathered; likewise with regard to the outrage on Rev. PARDEE BUTLER, *who was tarred and feathered at Atchison*; also with regard to the shooting of Mr. MACE, whom an attempt was made to kill, after he had given testimony before the House Investigating Committee; and whether legal steps have been taken for the prosecution of the persons engaged in these outrages. Also, that the President inform the House whether he has issued special instructions for the protection of American citizens in Kansas from violence and murder.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., suggested, and Mr. GALLOWAY agreed to add, a clause calling for information relative to the murder of Sheriff JONES.

Mr. GIDDINGS—Better wait till he is dead.

Mr. BUFFIN was opposed to such a string of nonsense, and objected to its reception.

Mr. GALLOWAY moved a suspension of the rules, in order that he might introduce the resolution.

The motion to suspend was lost—102 in favor to 5 against—not two-thirds.

[illegible] MOVED [illegible]

[illegible] referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union from the further consideration of the bill for completing the improvement of [illegible] harbor.

[illegible] against 67—not two-thirds.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. KEITT moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 5th of August.

Negatived—66 against 67.

SURVEY OF HARLEM RIVER.

Mr. WHEELER introduced a bill making an appropriation for the survey of Harlem River.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Adjourned.

The Steamer James Parks burned on the Ohio.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 17.

The steamer *James Parks*, from Pittsburg to Hannibal, Mo., and a lumber-barge in tow, were burned when near Cairo, at the junction of the Mississippi. The steamer was loaded with railroad iron and lumber. No lives were lost, but the boat, barge and cargo were totally lost—partially insured.

Burton's Theatre.

That most charming little actress, Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, made her appearance here last night, in the first of a short series of performances. The perfect grace and admirable finish of this lady's acting make it always exhilarating. It is spontaneous, unconventional, and lighted up with sparkling humor and naturalness. Miss ROBERTSON played, last night, in "Andy Blake" (ably assisted by Mrs. HOUGH and Mr. GOURLEY) and the "Young Actress." All the songs in the latter piece were vehemently encored—a just recognition of the musical ability with which they were given. Miss ROBERTSON will appear every night this week.

The attention of manufacturers is directed to an advertisement in the columns of the TIMES of this day, asking for proposals to furnish labor for 60 to 100 German boys—belonging to one of our Charity Institutions—in some trade, or light work. Here is a chance for capitalists to help themselves, and, at the same time, aid a noble cause.

The father of Mr. STEPHENS, the celebrated traveler, lies very dangerously ill, of *nephritis*, at New-Brunswick, N. J. Mr. STEPHENS formerly lived in Leroy-place in this City.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, at the usual hour, but, owing to the absence of the Mayor and Recorder, no business of any importance was transacted.

The Councilmen's Committee on Repairs and Supplies met yesterday, and concluded to report in favor of removing the bell tower from One Hundred and Ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, to Yorkville.

Political.

The Republicans of the City are in lively motion. The Second Warders met last night at No. 22 Ann-street, T. D. GALE, Esq., in the Chair, and selected JAS. H. WELSH and JAS. E. CARTER, Esqs., to represent the Ward in the Convention to choose delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Those of the Fifth, met at the corner of Duane and Greenwich streets last evening to choose delegates to Syracuse. The Eleventh Warders met for the same purpose at No. 21 Avenue D, and the Thirteenth Warders at Continental Hall.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 45, 302, 104, 422, 22, 536, 540, 544, 545, 551, 553, 555, 556, 557, 558, 565, 577, 574, 581, 598. The Court opens at 10 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 231, 238, 260, 220, 244, 173, 250, 227, 264, 209, 255, 2, 482, 608, 611, 231, 91, 569, 614, 401, 267, 376, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 620, 621, 612, 588, 624 to 645.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 18, 19, 20, 22 to 28.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 533, 635, 577, 601, 636, 639, 641, 632, 645, 625, 603, 654, 655, 656, 564.

Part II.—Nos. 154, 160, 173, 423, 603, 619, 651, 380, 88, 666, 439, 640, 641½, 643, 644.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON IS NOW UNIVERSALLY acknowledged to be the *ne plus ultra* of the toilet. Its great superiority over all other preparations for the hair, is proclaimed by all, and no toilet table is considered complete without it. Its perfect cleanness commends it particularly to the ladies, while its delightful perfume makes it the most agreeable article ever used. Sold by all dealers, and by the Proprietors, HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

GENIN'S NOVELTIES IN SOFT HATS! THE ORIENTAL!—GENIN, in compliance with the universal demand for these comfortable and convenient fabrics, has just introduced a variety of styles for the Spring and Summer, unequaled in beauty, quality and finish, by any felt hats that have heretofore been imported from Paris or manufactured in this country. In this matchless assortment will be found styles suitable for every age, and comprising every delicate shade of color that the art of dyeing is capable of producing.

Grave and sober tints for the old, subdued tints for the middle-aged, and brighter tints for the young, diversify the extensive stock.

In shapes there is an equally extensive field for choice. High crowns and low crowns, and a happy medium between the two, with brims to correspond, challenge the admiration of all tastes, however eccentric. The Oriental, the very *beau ideal* of elegance, is preeminent. The color is the loveliest in the world—ashes of roses, and the shape in all its modifications for old and young, the acme of classic elegance. The *chapeliers* of France, justly famous as they are for their flexible hats, have never produced anything comparable in shape, hue or finish to GENIN'S Oriental.

It challenges and defies competition, and must inevitably be the soft hat of the season. In this department of the establishment will be found hats adapted to all purposes. The traveler, the business man, the sportsman, the professional man, the man of leisure, can fit himself with the fabric most suitable to his especial pursuit, occupation, or calling. The assortment is unparalleled in variety here or abroad. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—THE EXCEEDING lightness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer wear, and exclusively as a gentleman's dress hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color, black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices. BEEBE, (Sole Patentee,) No. 156 Broadway.

N. B.—They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French felts, &c.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of PATENT MEDICINES. By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

WINDOW SHADES. IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125. GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam-power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depôt building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

POTICHOMANIE—POTICHOMANIE.—PRESENTS for young housekeepers, elegant, useful and ornamental. Ever visible in the drawing-room, they will be preserved as tokens of friendship and as proofs of the taste and talent of the giver. This beautiful art of decorating glass can be acquired perfectly in half an hour. Boxes containing two vases, full instructions and every article required—price $5. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 562 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 456 BROADWAY are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. *Among the assortment will be found a large number of* new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT IS removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, coughs, vomiting, mumps, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the limbs, chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists—where, also, can be obtained DR. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other [illegible].

D. DEVLIN [illegible] STATE THAT THEIR wholesale [illegible] are now completely stocked [illegible] styles of Spring and Summer [illegible] department (second floor) [illegible]. Nos. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

AN UNPRECEDENTED [illegible] IN ENGLISH [illegible]. Superb Velvets for 11s. per yard. Elegant Brussels, 7s. 6d. per yard. Beautiful Ingrains, 3s. 6d. per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[illegible] CORTLANDT-ST. [illegible]

JET [illegible] Ear-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, &c., &c., Jet and Gilt Bracelets, Brooches and Ear-Rings, Jet Cross, &c., and Fine Goods with Gold, Jet Bead, Bracelets, Hair Pins, Bags, Purses, at CONNERY, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 167 Broadway, [illegible].

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND [illegible]. Reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the [illegible] envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

FOR PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, call on HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, agent for the best Boston and New-York instruments, who is now selling an entire stock of superior pianos and melodeons at greatly reduced prices. Good pianos to rent. Rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. [illegible] all others. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

JOHN FOLEY, MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED BANK GOLD PENS, Has removed to his NEW STORE, No. 163 BROADWAY.

WINDOW SHADES, WHITE AND BUFF HOLland, picture cords, tassels, &c., at wholesale and retail by WOODFORD & WEMPLE, manufacturers, No. 16 Catharine-st., New-York. Country merchants supplied at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, standard weights and measures, and all kinds of weighing apparatus for sale at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—THE GENUINE ARticle has the name of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT on every spool. No. 37 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES AHRENFELDT, No 56 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y., OFFERS FOR SALE FRENCH PORCELAIN, Dinner, tea and toilet sets—white, gilded and decorated—porcelain vases, statuettes and card trays, in great variety; gilt shell work, China ware, terra cotta articles, &c. Also, CUT-GLASS WARE, from Bohemia and Belgium, such as water goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES, JUGS AND VASES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY. The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces. Glass ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinner sets decorated and imported to order on commission.

Important to Hoteliers, Liquor MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish the flavorings for every kind of liquor, which need only to be added to the spirit, and the best Cognac brandy of high grade is thereby procured. Jamaica rum, Holland gin, rye whisky, apple, cherry, peach and other liquors likewise prepared by merely adding to the pure spirit, or 22 per cent. above proof. The flavoring is put up in ten gallon kegs, but samples sent to any part of the country by remitting $1 in letter. Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, Chemist, No. 143, removed from No. 50, Maiden-lane, New-York.

Caution.—Coughs, colds and affections of the lungs prevail amongst our people, to an extent wholly unknown in Europe, and, if neglected, often assume a dangerous form. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the remedy in such cases.

Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of the Association the following ticket was unanimously nominated and ordered to be published:

For President.
JOHN CRERAR.............with C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Vice President.
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON.........with Phillip Dater & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.
FLOYD CLARKSON..............with Cornelis & Wills.
For Recording Secretary.
JOSEPH F. HANDFORD.......with Gunn, Turner & Co.
For Treasurer.
WILLIAM HENDERSON.........with Continental Bank.
For Directors.
WM. H. WICKHAM........with U. S. M. Steamship Co.
ALEX. P. FISKE.........with James & Henry Mellick.
L. L. S. CLEARMAN.........with Sturges, Clearman & Co.
JAMES H. HOLLISTER...with Bliss, Briggs & Coughlan.
ALFRED LOCKWOOD...with Livingston, Ballard & Co.
CHARLES T. ADEE............with James White, Jr.
PHILIP H. BOWER...............with Willets & Co.
(Signed) D. REYNOLDS BUDD, Chairman.
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., Secretary.

Bunker Hill Diorama.—The Historical moving Diorama of the Battle of Bunker Hill and Conflagration of Charlestown, will be open for exhibition for a short time at the Chinese Museum Building, No. 539 Broadway.

In addition to which will be added, a Diorama Scene entitled the Fairy Land and Palace of the Fairies.

And, for a few evenings, the services of SHERMAN, the renowned Ventriloquist, are engaged.

Mademoiselle Emilie Caspary will preside at the Piano.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock. On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; Children 12½ cents.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, finds immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

The Eye and Ear.—Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Oculist and Aurist, operator on the eye and ear for blindness, deafness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Residence and office No. 16 Bond-st., New-York. DR. SALTER'S work on Diseases of the Eye and Ear will be published in the Medical and Surgical Specialist, a specimen copy of which will be sent to those who may desire information.

Consultation by letter with persons residing at a distance, and patients visited, when necessary, at their homes, as heretofore.

Notice.—The Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts., having been sold, the trustees have procured a beautiful location in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, to which place all the remains of the dead found in their graveyard will be removed, unless otherwise indicated by surviving friends. Mr. JAMES S. HALL, Sexton of the Church, will attend daily at the Church from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive information from the friends of the deceased, and give any information desired.

Dr. Tucker on the Stomach.—All who suffer from Dyspepsia, &c., should read Dr. TUCKER'S articles on the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Stomach Coughs, and Digestion, in the Specialist for this Month (May). Price only 10 cents. SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, and sold by all Booksellers. Dr. Tucker's residence, No. 12 University-place.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, Nail, Hair and Cloth Brushes; Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps; puff boxes, powders, bandolines, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles, and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 34 [illegible].

Do not Believe.—You are positively obliged to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 345 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Wild Pigeons! Wild Pigeons!—SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER DOZEN. I am receiving large consignments of wild pigeons, at the [illegible] Franklin-st. market, and at No. 2 Broadway. Also at No. 165 Fulton-st. A. L. STIMSON, Franklin-st. Market, Nos. 139 and 141 Franklin-st.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, gout, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

The Republicans of the Ninth Ward—are requested to meet at Bleecker Building THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to select delegates to the Convention for selecting delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

JOHN KEYSER, Chairman.

A. F. DOW, Secretary.

Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 139 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217, and 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at [illegible] fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

Diseases of the Skin.—B. V. NEWTON, M. D., devoting special attention to the treatment of cutaneous affections and scrofula. Office, No. 128 4th-av., near 13th-st. Hours before 11 and after 5. For his Views on Skin Diseases, see the Medical and Surgical Specialist for May, published by SHERMAN & CO., Vesey-st.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for California, &c., per U. S. steamer George Law, will close at this office on TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, at 1 o'clock, P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

WANTED.

[illegible] WANTED [illegible] Chicago [illegible] BROWN & WILDER [illegible] HUNTER, KELLER & CO., No. 101 Centre-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a female of respectability, as housekeeper. She is competent to take the entire charge of a house and children, having [illegible] in both situations. [illegible] Advertiser can give the best of City references as to character and capability.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable [illegible], has done plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small, genteel family; [illegible] City reference. The other is a good [illegible] chambermaid; will do the light washing [illegible]; wages $5 to $6. Call or address, No. [illegible]; excellent City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most experienced Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron, is a [illegible] and first-rate laundress; will [illegible] qualified to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen. Highest City testimonials. Can be seen at MRS. HARRISS's Advertising Agency, No. 348 [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young woman, is a professed cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry, understands making all kinds of soups and desserts, has a knowledge of general business, and is an intelligent person. Call at No. 348 [illegible]-st., corner of Greenwich, for two days. The best of references given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, in one family; one a good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing and plain sewing. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 20 Prince-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework for a small private family, who is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 136 Smith-st., between Dean and Bergen, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, in a private family, as seamstress; is a neat plain sewer, and embroiderer and point lace worker. Call at No. 155 West 18th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days. The best of City reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a stout young man, as porter, or to drive a horse; good City reference will be given. Call, or address, to STEPHEN SULLIVAN, in the tea store, No. 132 Chatham-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references, one as chambermaid and waiter, the other as a good cook and to wash and iron. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three English young women; one as chambermaid and waiter, one as nurse and seamstress, one as laundress or waitress. Also, by a young woman, as cook, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., west of Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has lived for six years in her last place; the best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 Cornelia-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call at No. 98 West 13th-st., (second floor, front room,) for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As laundress or chambermaid, in a first-class family; the best of City reference can be given. Address No. 306 Bowery, in the bookstore. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork or take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 105 Lewis-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady girl, in a small private family, to do general housework. Has lived in her last place three years. Can be seen at No. 26 [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or laundress; can bring good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., rear house.

TEACHER WANTED—A person who could devote three hours every day in teaching a young lad. Address Box No. 206 Post-Office.

FEMALES WANTED—To work in a Cotton factory in Connecticut; [illegible] to be composed [illegible] between the ages of 12 and 20 years. Apply on Tuesday morning, May 20, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible], corner of Broad.

ENGROSSING CLERK WANTED—In a lawyer's office, at a moderate salary. Bring specimens of writing. Apply to Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, No. 25 Pine-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a commission house in New-York; one who is desirous of establishing himself in the West in grocery and produce business. A person with a small capital at command can learn of a very desirable opening by addressing immediately, in real name, CHICAGO, Box No. 2,420 Post-Office. All communications confidential.

A YOUNG LADY—(American,) who can furnish the best of testimonials, wishes a situation in a family where she would undertake the charge and tuition of children. She is competent to teach the usual branches of a thorough English education, drawing and music. No objections to the country. Address, for three days, H. L. S., Times Office.

A LADY—Possessing a thorough musical education, would take a few pupils to instruct on the piano-forte. Terms moderate. Pupils who think the imparting a masterly touch and brilliant execution an important feature in the instructions will address MUSIC, No. 199 West 18th st.

ARCHITECTURAL PUPIL WANTED.—There is a vacancy in the office of an architect for a well educated young man to learn the profession. Apply to No. 429 Broome-st., corner Crosby-st., New-York, the offices of GERVASE WHEELER, Architect, (author of *Rural Homes, Homes for the People*, &c.)

HOUSEKEEPER.—An American lady wishes to obtain the situation of housekeeper in a widower's family; is fond of and accustomed to the care of children; is kind to the sick and of amiable disposition; will go to the country. Address LUCRETIA, Madison-square Post-Office, for one week. References exchanged.

TO COOPERS.—Wanted a good cooper, also carpenters, blacksmiths and landsmen for the South Sea ships, now fitting for short or long voyages. Inquire at No. 97 West-st., corner Cedar, up stairs.
H. JAMES, Agent.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, two clerks for stores, two porters, two coachmen, two barkeepers, three waiters and four girls for linen mills. Places are procured for conductors, book-keepers, school teachers, salesmen, firemen, men on steamers and Railroads, boys for trades, housekeepers, seamstresses and girls for housework.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—At No. 6 East Broadway, (corner of Catharine-st.,) a seamstress for a private family. A housekeeper for a hotel at the Springs. Places for clerks, porters, bar-keepers, men for steamers and railroads, boys to learn trades.
GILLEN & CO., Agents.

WOMAN WANTED—As cook and to do general housework; one well recommended can find a good situation in the country about one hour's ride from the City. Apply at this Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—Must have unquestionable recommendations and be willing to go into the country for the Summer months. Apply at No. 46 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, in a private family. The best City references can be given, by applying to P. S., at No. 44 4th-av. Can be seen for two days.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SERVANTS.—FERRE'S DOMESTIC AGENCY—Seventeen years established, for furnishing servants, (late of No. 516 Broadway and Duane-st.,) is removed to No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his old patrons, and families generally, can rely on being furnished with the best servants in the City.
S. FERRE, Agent, Broadway and 12th-st.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—For 80 to 100 German boys, from 8 to 15 years old, in some trade, or light work, in their workshop, now provided. Proposals addressed to J. H. E., Times Office, or Industrial School, No. 1,146 Broadway.

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BOY WANTED.—An active and intelligent boy to attend in an office. Salary, first year, $50. Apply at No. 8 Exchange-place.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—Left her home, No. 167 West 19th-st., on Friday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., CATHERINE PEMBROKE. She was seen in Hudson-st. at 3 o'clock P. M. Had on a calico dress, with short sleeves, and a hood. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received, and a reward paid by her mother, at the above place.

S. BARKER.—If the person of the above name, who purchased some Real Estate in the City of Sacramento, California, some five years since, will leave his address with Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 69 William-st., he may hear of something to his interest.
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Says the *Home Journal*, in an article comparing Irving, Dickens and Thackeray with the author: "We trust we may not seem to go beyond the record of this *coterie* of American and English authors, if we rank among them, thus early, the name of Frederick S. Cozzens, the author of the 'Sparrowgrass Papers.' He possesses very many of the characteristics belonging to the above class of writers. There is, in his productions, the same, as in theirs, that living underflow of good nature and good sense which infuses a sweetness and loveliness into all his language."
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THE ST. LOUIS PRESBYTERIAN—Edited by Rev. N. L. RICE, D. D., published weekly in St. Louis, Mo. Terms $2 per annum; to clergymen, $1; in all cases in advance. GEORGE P. STRONG, Esq., delegate from St. Louis Presbytery, will be at the Assembly, and he is authorized to receipt for the *Presbyterian*.
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the New-York Ladies' Association, auxiliary to the French Canadian Missionary Society, will be held THIS MORNING, at 12 o'clock, in Rev. Dr. Potts' lecture-room, 10th-st., near University-place, at which the Rev. Messrs. JENKINS, MCLEOD and FRASER, of Montreal, will make interesting statements. Ladies are particularly invited to attend.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—The new rooms of this Association, No. 31 Waverly-place, adjoining the New-York University, are now open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Young men generally, and all friends of the association, are invited to call.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the members of this Association remaining here do meet regularly on this and every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at their old place, No. 183 Bowery.
J. S. BERRY, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 20, at noon. Subject: *Wheat*. Strangers always specially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS—Continues her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 31 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., New-York. The Fall session will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at her residence, at any time previous.
For the character of her School she refers to Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. De Witt and Cyrus Curtis, Esq., of New-York, and to Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., of Newark, N.J.

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THE GREATEST BEVERAGE IN THE WORLD—KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING HIS CELEBRATED ROOT BEER.—The proprietor of this delicious and healthy beverage, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he now manufactures an extract from the ingredients of which his Root Beer is compounded, called the CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, and that those who cannot obtain it from the fountain at his old establishment, No. 362 Hudson-street, can now at a trifling expense and very little trouble prepare it from this extract, possessing all the flavor and medicinal qualities of that made in the original way. Druggists, hotel-keepers, masters of vessels, root beer makers, proprietors of saloons and private families, will find it to their advantage to use this invaluable compound, as it will insure them at all times, not only a fresh, healthy and delicious beverage, but much cheaper than can be procured in any other way. It is put up in bottles at 25 cents and 50 cents each, sufficient to make 10 and 25 gallons of beer. For medicine qualities and pleasantness, this beverage is not excelled by any other, which thousands who have used it for the last twenty years can testify. It not only acts as a purifier to the blood, but is an excellent table drink, and is also a good drink for invalids. General Depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York. N. B.—A liberal discount to the trade.

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The goods from this house are too well known to need advertisement; they have taken the lead of all others for the last ten years. The present selections perhaps excel any previously imported.
Every variety in Style, taste and make, of
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Of choice French ribbons, new style of ladies' dress trimmings, elegant French flowers, crapes, silks and Paris millinery articles, to be sold at unusual great sacrifices, by M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery, corner of Hester-st.

258 FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES.
NEW DESIGNS
Will be added to our Stock on MONDAY, May 18.
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CORSETS, SKIRTS AND BASQUES.
E. THOMAS, No. 795 Broadway.
Is now offering some forty different styles of Spring skirts, whalebone, crinoline, haircloth, corded of all sizes, any thing other, a large assortment of Spring and Summer corsets, basques, for ladies and children, embroideries, laces, &c.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
FRENCH, SCOTCH and SWISS
Collars, Sleeves and Chemisettes, in sets or separately. Infants' Robes, Waists, Caps, Bands, Flouncings, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Brussels, Honiton, Guipure, and other Laces in great variety,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY!
Alpacas, De Laines, De Beges, Challies, Bareges, Tissues, Balzorines, Printed Muslins, Brilliants, Ginghams, &c.
AT AUCTION PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

VERY RICH DRESS SILKS!
Brocades, Paris Plaids and Stripes, Chene, Moire, Jaspé, &c., &c.
ALSO, LOW PRICED SILKS,
Plaids, stripes and figures, at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARASOLS AND SUN SHADES,
Of Plain and Fancy Silks; also, Mourning Shades,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

TWENTY CASES OF FRENCH LAWNS,
BAREGE ROBES, both printed and plain; six cases of new CHINA SILKS, and other dress goods, will be opened on MONDAY at less than cost of importation, by
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 69 Canal st. and No. 47 Howard-st.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Damasks, Tassels, Bands, Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

SUPERB POINT AND CHANTILLY LACES.—Just received by the *Hermann*, consisting of collars and sleeves, from $10 to $75; mantillas from $30 to $150; points, flounces and trimming laces. N. B.—A case of Paris embroideries received per *Asia*, and selected by Mr. Miller, will be opened on Thursday, the 22d inst., it contains many novelties. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

IMMENSE BARGAINS—IN FRENCH EMBROIDERED BANDS AND FIGURED MUSLINS for Basques. Also, a very large stock of French and Scotch needlework Collars, decidedly cheap, at PARKE'S Cheap Lace, Ribbon and Hosiery Depôt, No. 359 6th-av., (cor. 24th-st.)

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—The Agency for the sale of this spool cotton has removed to No. 12 Dey-st., where a well-assorted stock of the genuine article, in assorted cases and solid numbers, is always on hand.
GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 12 Dey-st.

LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, towels, napkins, union brown and white cloths, broadcloths, cassimeres, toilet quilts, &c. Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

BAREGE ROBES.—Still further additions from auction will be made to our $6, $8 and $7 Robes, on MONDAY, May 19.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 83 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS, [illegible]
REMOVAL OF [illegible]
CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK [illegible]
C. G. HOOK, No. 709 Broadway, [illegible] his store to the more commodious [illegible] near 4th-st., will offer the whole of his [illegible] at 25 per cent below cost, thereby [illegible] speedy sale. The stock comprises
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
and DRESS GOODS
of every description, [illegible]
Also, his Linen Department, for which his store has been so famous, will be reduced at the same scale of bargains.
N. B.—Ladies should call early, as this stock must be sold without reserve. C. G. HOOK, No. 709 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!
STELLA SHAWLS!
75 lots Stella Shawls from auction.
Stella Shawls 40 per cent. less than last year's prices. Greatest bargain ever before offered.
500 pieces rich colored and Black Silks will be opened this day at 50 per cent. less than cost of importation.
5,000 Quilts and Counterpanes, very cheap, at
ANDREW G. COLBY'S, No. 289 Grand-st.,
corner Eldridge-st.

MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Black Silks, De Laines, Alpacas, Bombazines, Ginghams, Crapes, Laces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. Also, a full assortment of White and Part Mourning Goods.
25 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE RIBBONS!
SPRING STYLES.—Plain and Fancy Pou de Soie, Rich Plaids, Jaspé, &c.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FOUNTAIN'S
INDIA AND CHINA DRESS GOODS, CURIOSITIES, &C.—No. 653 BROADWAY.
N. B.—A full assortment of Chinese and French fans.

LANE & PORTER
Will offer, this morning, a superior assortment of
CHENE STRIPE AND PLAID SILKS, at 5s. and 6s.
These goods are well worth the the attention of ladies, as they are far below their value.
NO. 72 CANAL-ST.

BEAUTIFUL FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
At $14 and $15.
Also some very elegant at low prices.
LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st.

MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS!!!
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st.

CALL AND EXAMINE
THE STOCK OF MANTILLAS, AT
LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st.

LANE & PORTER
Will offer, THIS MORNING, another lot of those India plaid and checked washing silks at 4s. No. 72 Canal-st.

BROCHE, STELLA—And other Spring shawls from auction, at very low prices, (at wholesale only.)
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS FOR $8—Black Silk for $1—And all the other fashionable styles at reduced prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS No. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Velvet, Brussels and Superfine Carpets and China Matting, for sale at reduced prices.
Carpets and Matting laid down, in any part of the City.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

WINDOW HOLLAND.
Just received, six cases buff and white Holland, 34 to 72 inches wide. For sale by DOREMUS & NIXON,
No. 21 Park-place.

$5,000 WORTH OF NEW CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY, licensed to buy clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of, will receive the highest price for them by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 441 Pearl-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES—For gardening, house-cleaning, driving, or any work that soils the hands. They are made all lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing, the hands become soft and white. For sale at all rubber stores in the Union, and at GOODYEAR'S Glove Company, No. 38 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

SPRING IMPORTATION OF PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGINGS, SHADES, CORNICES, Etc., Etc.
THOMAS JONES, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 301 Grand-st., corner of Suffolk-st.

10,000 YARDS FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS—Of the best quality, will be offered at 1s 6d. per yard, worth 3s., on MONDAY, May 19.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 83 Canal-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.—Will open, on MONDAY, 19th inst., a full assortment of Silk Robes, at $15. No. 83 Canal-st., near Broadway.

MILLINERY.

LADIES—You can buy single
STRAW BONNETS,
of the most select and fashionable styles, for WHOLESALE PRICES, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

HOMER & KETCHUM
Are closing out their stock of
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
Imported for the Spring and Summer trade, at reduced prices, for cash, at
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.

LADIES—You can buy single
STRAW BONNETS,
of the most select and fashionable styles, for WHOLESALE PRICES, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
at the new ribbon store, No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.; also a large assortment of French flowers, and other millinery goods, cheap for cash.
L. P. TIBBALS.

LADIES—You can buy single
STRAW BONNETS,
of the most select and fashionable styles, for WHOLESALE PRICES, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

J. W. CAY—DEALER IN MILLINERY GOODS, Nos. 253 and 255 GREENWICH-ST.—Second large purchase of elegant ribbons, silks and satins, French and American flowers. The largest assortment of straw bonnets in the City. Pattern bridal and dress bonnets, mohair, chenille, and ribbon head-dresses. Orders for millinery goods promptly attended to, and goods sent to all parts of the country. One principle, equal and exact justice to all.

LADIES—You can buy single
STRAW BONNETS,
of the most select and fashionable styles, for WHOLESALE PRICES, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

OFFICES TO LET.
VALUABLE OFFICES TO LET
in building corner Broadway and Chambers-st.,
over Shoe and Leather Bank.
Inquire in Bank.

PURE SODA WATER FREE OF CHARGE.—The St. Louis Refrigerant Soda Fountain Company respectfully invite dealers in Soda Fountains and all others who desire for the first time in their lives to partake of a drink of pure Soda Water, free from the poisonous Carbonic acid Gas now sold as "Soda Water," at the fashionable fountains throughout the City to call at No. 158 William-st., near Ann-st., where one of the Robins, simple and invaluable Fountains is now in operation. DR. ROBINS' PORTABLE REFRIGERANT SODA FOUNTAIN—Was patented 6th of March, 1856. It is fast superseding all other Fountains used in the South and West. It is one of the most economical, useful, and sanitary inventions of the present age. The St. Louis Refrigerant Soda Fountain Company have taken this means to enlist the attention of the citizens of New-York to an examination of the properties of its construction, and a practical test of the delicious and healthful pure Soda Water it produces.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 500½ Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 27 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The New-York and Brooklyn Ice Company are now prepared to serve the public with a superior quality of ice.
All orders left at the office of the Company, Nos. 173 and 175 Canal-st., formerly People's Bank, will meet with prompt attention.

FURNISHED ROOMS NEAR ST. JOHN'S PARK—One or two handsomely furnished front rooms to let, to unexceptionable occupants, without board. Bath and gas, with privilege of [illegible]. References exchanged. Apply at No. 13 Varick-st., from 5 to 7 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,
[illegible]
Contains the largest collection of [illegible]

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Second Circle......50 cents; Amphitheatre......[illegible] Secured seats 50 cents extra, at HALL & SON'S No. 239 Broadway, and at the Academy.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 o'clock.
FIRST TIME
Here of Verdi's Grand Opera,
LUISA MILLER,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, 1856.
Madame DE LA GRANGE,
Signorina D'ORMY,
Signori BOLCIONI,
BADIALI,
COLETTI and MULLER.
In the principal rôles.
MAX MARETZEK.......Director and Conductor.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—RETURN OF THE PYNE AND HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—The Pyne and Harrison Opera Troupe (now performing to crowded houses in Baltimore) respectfully announce that they will give
TWO OPERATIC CONCERTS,
(the gems of the most popular Operas,) at
NIBLO'S SALOON,
commencing on MONDAY, MAY 26.
The second on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 28.
Being their only appearance here since their return from their brilliant and successful Southern engagements, and previous to their departure for Canada and the West.
Particulars in programmes, which will be issued immediately.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 20, 1856.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
MLLE. ROBERT.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of
"YOUNG HENGLER."
Who will introduce, for the 2d time, the celebrated
DRUM POLKA
during the
EXERCISES and EVOLUTIONS on the TIGHT ROPE.
VIRGINIE CHIARINI, ANGELO CHIARINI.
TERPSICHORE.
Mlle. ROBERT and the BALLET TROUPE.
MAZULM, THE NIGHT OWL.
Antoine, François and Jerome in the Principal characters.

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL.—Two doors above the Metropolitan Hotel.
GRAND TABLEAUX AND MUSICAL SOIREES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THIS WEEK.
Mr. KELLER will present five new Grand Tableaux and an entire change of Vocal and Instrumental Music, in which MADAME LOVARNEY,
and the GERMANIA QUARTETTE CLUB, will appear.
In addition to which,
HERR FRANZ STOEPEL
will make his first appearance, and give his wonderful performance upon
THE WOOD-AND-STRAW INSTRUMENT.

BROADWAY ATHENAEUM,
NO. 654 BROADWAY, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND BOND STREETS.
The new gigantic PANORAMA OF THE TOUR OF EUROPE, painted by the celebrated Gropius of Berlin, decorative painter to the King of Prussia, is the largest and finest painting in the world—painted on [illegible] feet of canvas. Will be open at 3 and 7½ P. M. every day through the week.
Institutions, Societies, and Schools, will be liberally dealt with.
Admission, 25 cents; children under 10 years half price.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—TUESDAY, the Irish star, Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, and Mr. DION BOURCICAULT will appear in popular characters.
The new Comedy, called
ANDY BLAKE.
Andy Blake..........Miss Agnes Robertson.
The favorite Comedy of
USED UP.
Sir Charles Coldstream..........Mr. Dion Bourcicault
(His first appearance in this Theatre.)
To conclude with the new Burletta of
THE YOUNG ACTRESS;
In which Miss A. Robertson will sustain six different characters.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—[illegible]
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, May 20, will be performed the farce of
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Followed by (last time) the extravaganza of
X. I.
THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES, OR PARIS [illegible]
Diamond, [illegible]
Hatteras, ...Mrs. Barney Williams.
Don Caesar De Bazan,
Mister Murphy Mustache..........Mr. Barney Williams.
To conclude with the new prize play of
DARBY O'DONNELL.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, May 20, the performance will commence with the Play of
LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte..........Mr. G. Jordan.
Pauline..........Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with the original American comedy of
MY WIFE'S MIRROR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 20, 1856, will be presented, the Comedy of
THE SCHOLAR.
Erasmus Bookworm..........Mr. Wallack.
Mrs. Wurtsburg..........Mrs. Vernon.
To conclude with the Drama of
RENT DAY.
Martin Heywood..........Mr. Wallack.
Rachel Heywood..........Miss Hoey.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, May 20, the entertainments will commence with the Drama, entitled
THE EVE OF WATERLOO.
Cabriot.........Mr. B. Cony | Marie.....Mrs. H. F. Nichols.
To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of
THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.
Bengo, the Gnome..........[illegible]
The whole to conclude with the drama, entitled
THE WHITE SCARF.
Felix..........J. H. Allen | Louise..........Miss [illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS!—LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD as the Hot Corn Girl. Miss KATE SAXON in favorite characters. TUESDAY, May 20, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, LITTLE KATY, Or THE HOT CORN GIRL. Katy, LITTLE CORDELIA. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE MORNING CALL, and THE GOOD FOR NOTHING. Miss KATE SAXON in both. The smallest female dwarf is still here. Miss Eloise enters the Lions' den at 5½ and 7 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

CARL WELS' ANNUAL CONCERT—At DODWORTH'S ACADEMY—FRIDAY EVENING, May 23, 1856.
Madame WALLACE BOUCHELLE,
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
Signor BERNARDI,
THE BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER,
Mr. APTOMMAS, will assist Mr. CARL WELS.
Tickets, One Dollar; Ladies' Tickets, fifty cents. Seats may be secured, without extra charge, at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at G. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, on and after Tuesday, May 20.

GRAND CONCERT—By SIXTEEN HUNDRED CHILDREN, pupils of the Vth Ward School, No. 44, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, 1856, under the direction of their Teacher, G. F. BRISTOW, Esq. The Concert is given for the purpose of purchasing a piano for the use of the pupils of the male department. An address will be delivered during the evening by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., who has kindly consented to be present.
Tickets 25 cents, to be had of the school officers and at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE CELEBRATED MOUNTAINEER SINGERS (Bearnais)—Will give a series of grand concerts, vocal and instrumental, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY, 20th, THURSDAY, 22d, and FRIDAY, 23d inst.,—assisted by Miss Maria S. Brainerd, Messrs. L. Dachauser Gaspard, (Brothers) Piano, pupils of the Paris Conservatory, and Mr. C. Sage from New-Orleans theatre. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A GRAND CONCERT OF VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with full Orchestra and Chorus, for the benefit of the building fund of the church for deaf mutes, will be given by Mlle. ELIZA VALENTINI, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 22. Tickets, 50 cents, can be procured at the principal hotels, and the book, music and drug stores.

MISS ELOISE BRIDGES—With J. A. BROWN, will give Dramatic and Poetic Readings this week at Trenor's Academy, Williamsburg, TUESDAY EVENING, May 20; Tompkins' Lyceum, Brooklyn, E. D., WEDNESDAY; Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THURSDAY; Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, FRIDAY. Admission 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest:—Ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PANORAMA OF CALIFORNIA—The largest oil painting in the world, will be sold cheap, as the owner cannot attend to it. Apply to A. A. DYKEMAN, Troy Steamboat Office, Pier No. 15 North River.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. [illegible] Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A [illegible] nearly new, and situated within half [illegible] of [illegible], in a most desirable neighborhood [illegible]. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the balance may be [illegible]. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—By CORNING & WHITNEY, No. 7 [illegible]. One elegant brown-stone [illegible] house, on [illegible]. Price $20,000 [illegible]. Also, a [illegible] house, near Broadway. Price $16,000. Also, many others of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable [illegible] for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A [illegible]-story and basement marble-front house in First-pl., Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., fourth [illegible] from Smith-st.; the house is finished in the most [illegible] and costly manner, with all the latest improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to CHARLES HILL, [illegible], No. [illegible] Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE.—A [illegible]-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, [illegible], Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $250. [illegible] COCKCROFT, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. [illegible] South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR LEASE.—[illegible] dwelling house and store at the dépôt of the Harlem Railroad, [illegible], Westchester County. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 86 Front-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a [illegible] above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of the village of Stamford, Conn., and three-quarters of a mile from the railroad dépôt, commanding a fine view of the entire village and Long Island Sound. Said place consists of a large dwelling-house, finished with all the modern improvements, such as range, hot and cold water, wash-tubs, bath, &c., with barn, carriage-house, chicken-house, garden, orchard, and between four and five acres of ground. Possession given immediately, if required, and part of the purchase money may be left on bond and mortgage. Apply to LUSH & MOON, No. 296 4th-av., corner of [illegible]-st., where plans may be seen, or of T. PLAYFORD, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Located on the Hudson River, 12 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt at Spuyten Duyvil. The ground is about [illegible] feet [illegible], beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c. &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, [illegible], No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on the Jamaica Plank Road, one mile west of the town of [illegible], consisting of 12 acres of excellent tillable land. The improvements on the premises are of the first-class, being a fine Gothic house, together with the necessary outbuildings, &c., all nearly new, and cost $8,000 to build. Will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. Apply to [illegible] M. WHEELER, corner of Gouverneur-lane and Water-st., or to SAMUEL H. COOPER, corner of [illegible] and 2d-av., N. Y., or on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—[illegible] South Orange, N. J., near Morris and Essex Railroad Dépôt, containing 25 acres good land; buildings new; [illegible] of shade and fruit trees; terms easy. Inquire of EDWARD FENNER, No. 17 Warren-st., or Mr. MAY[illegible], No. [illegible] Water-st., or on the premises. DANIEL SQUIER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm [illegible] adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—Several [illegible] on the banks of the Hudson, in a beautiful and healthy location, within 12 miles of New-York. Also a [illegible] house in course of erection. Apply to J. G. SIDNEY, at Spuyten Duyvil station.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated two miles south of Yonkers, near Riverdale station, consisting of six acres of land, and a handsome new Gothic style house, 50 feet front, two stories, basement and attic. Contains every convenience of city houses except gas; water throughout; supplied from a never-failing spring higher than the house. The advertiser built it for his own use, and has lived on the place over eight years. It is remarkably healthy, and well shaded; fruit in abundance; outhouses new and [illegible]. About one hour's time from Chambers-st. [illegible], and terms very accommodating. For further particulars, apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.—Situated at Great Neck, L. I., adjoining Cow Bay, and containing about five acres of land. It has a [illegible] slope to the shore, with a fine water front. Unfailing supply of pure water and [illegible], which can be led to any part of the premises, and supply a pond if required. [illegible] for bathing, and other aquatic amusements cannot be surpassed. Three places of public worship, and two daily conveyances to the City within two miles. The premises are a part of the farm lately owned by James W. [illegible], deceased. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., on Wednesdays. WM. J. MOTT.

PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—[illegible] House and lot in Bridge-st., near Willoughby-st., Brooklyn [illegible] front, a fine residence; do. 2d-st., near 8th-av., New-York; do. 31st-st.; do. 20th-st., near 7th-av.; do. [illegible]-st.; [illegible] and lot Washington-st., near Cortlandt-st.; store and lot 9th-av., near 24th-st.; do. Canal near Wooster-st.; do. Bleecker-st., near Broadway, or to lease; do. Laurens near Houston-st.; do. 3d-av., near 41st-st. For full particulars and descriptions of all kinds of real estate, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 161 Broadway, second floor. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In a delightful village on the New-York and Erie Railroad—a large modern-built dwelling house, with stable, ice and carriage houses, &c., with one or three acres of land, laid out in [illegible] and lawn, with shrubbery, fruit, and shade trees, &c., situated immediately upon the bank of the Susquehanna River, with a water front on the same of 300 feet, and commanding the finest view of the neighborhood. The house is commodious and in perfect order, and the outbuildings ample and convenient. The property being intersected by the main street of the village, would command a ready sale for village lots, if desired. Terms accommodating. Address Box No. 1,709 New-York Post-Office.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 20, or [illegible] acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of [illegible] vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by letter, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

FARM TO BE ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.—In Orange County, three-quarters of a mile from Otisville Dépôt, about 65 miles north from New-York; 60 acres; good buildings; 15 bushels grain sowed; some of it in black muck; inexhaustible soil; no waste land; 1 horse, 6 cows, 2 wagons, 2 sets harness, and a good stock of farming implements; farm, $2,200; stock, $275—part [illegible]. Possession given immediately. This is the cheapest farm so near New-York, and the best place for the milk business and farming; Otisville is a pleasant, healthy, and thriving village; time to see it four hours. Six farms in Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., cheap; the fruit on some of them will pay interest on cost. Forty farms in Sullivan County, 25 to 440 acres, $275 to $[illegible]; 25, 50, 100, or 10,000 acres of extra-good unimproved land, at $2 to $8 per acre, near dépôt, canal, and river. You may rely on finding these lands fully as good as those selling at $80 to [illegible] per acre, within 60 miles from New-York; fever and ague is never known by them; they cannot fail to treble in value soon; it is the best place in the Union to buy land. Please preserve this advertisement. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 67 Fulton-st., New-York. Office open from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. Splendid country seats and farms at Bloomfield, N. J.; Rockland, Westchester Co.; and Hudson River. Two small farms on Staten Island, cheap.

FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS—Situate viz.: 1 with English basement No. 129 East 17th-st. (south side) and 3 with high basements on Rutherford-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square. These houses have been built by the day's work and contain all the modern improvements. The keys will be found at No. 129 East 17th-st. Inquire at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

EIGHTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—3 splendid lots near 29th-st. Also, 2 fine lots, with fine stores upon them, near 33d-st. Also, 2 fine houses in West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; all to be sold cheap, if applied for soon, and terms easy. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st. N. Y.

PEEKSKILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Cheap, as the owner is going West, a two-story and basement brick house and lot in Washington-st., built in the best manner, lot 50x150, house 20x36, fine river view [illegible] three minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

TWO CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE.—On 5th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., one 25 feet 8 inches [illegible] the other 30x100, at a bargain; also, 5 lots on 5th-[illegible], also 2 lots on 38th-st., by R. G. PIERCE, No. [illegible] William-st.

TEN ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE.—In Bergen, well located. For sale cheap. No one [illegible] need apply. Address P. O., Box 2,[illegible].

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five years' lease of a large first-class five-story building, with basement, in Fulton-st., near Church-st. Rent moderate. Also, the store with basement, could be let to a good tenant. For further information, apply to EMIL MAGNUS, No. 12 North William-st.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—[illegible] small farms, near the Bloomfield dépôt. By WM. JENKINS, Agent.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.—The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 8 Park-place.

HOUSES TO LET.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the river, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 60 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from dépôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to H. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 60 Nassau-st., or to B. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire 200 Washington-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—A neat cottage house with well and cistern, water in kitchen, and in complete repair. Also, a large garden attached, well stocked with fruit and berries; also planted with most kinds of vegetables for the season. Apply to J. N. CORLIES, office of the New-York File Works, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Fairmount, near Upper Morrisania, Westchester County; beautifully situated, commanding a view of the North and East Rivers; fine garden, grafted fruit, grapes, &c. Unsurpassed for health. Terms low. S. R. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 134 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 8 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A double two-story and attic house, modern built and in complete order, 13 rooms, hall through the center; garden and grounds handsomely laid out and well stocked with small fruit, shade and ornamental trees. Situated on Henry-st., nearly opposite the Stamford Female Seminary; one of the most desirable locations in the village for a private residence; five minutes' walk from the dépôt. Also for sale a beautiful cottage on the same street; has 18 rooms, good garden, commands an extensive view of the Sound; will be sold at a bargain, and little money required. Immediate possession given. Inquire of D. L. SCOFIELD, at Railroad Dépôt, Stamford.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Containing eleven rooms, carriage-house, barn and ice house, with 14 acres of land, a fine garden and fruit, to let, at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, within 10 minutes' walk of the dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful places in that vicinity; it fronts on the Hudson River. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY, No. 34 Liberty-st., second story.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—From the 1st of June to the 1st of October. The house is nicely furnished with all the requisites and lighted with gas, and in a convenient location for New-York. References required. Address or apply to O. F. OATMAN, No. 23 Beekman-st.

LOTS AND PLOTS OF LAND IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERRY, FOR SALE—Or lease, suitable for dwellings or factories; one plot 100 feet square, fronting on Railroad-av., near Prospect st.; one plot of 100 feet square on Steuben-st., between Prospect and Warren sts. one plot 110 feet on Railroad-av., running through to Steuben-st. 200 feet, and 45 feet on Steuben-st. all filled; also, two blocks on Morgan, between Warren and Provost sts., front flagged, curbed and partly filled, balance is flowed by the tide. For sale low, a rare chance for a factory to be built and fill the lot with rubbish. Gas and water introduced. Price low and terms liberal. Apply to CHARLES J. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane, or to JOHN COWAN, Commercial Buildings, Jersey City.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th av., 125 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 47th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

NO. 779 BROADWAY TO LET.—The upper part of this building lately occupied by the Manhattan Club, the premises are very large and roomy, the first loft being about 90 feet deep with high ceiling and is well adapted for business purposes, as it is located on one of the best blocks for retail trade in Broadway. Apply to Mr. JAMES RONALDSON, in the store, who will show the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—A small family, occupying a three story and high basement house, would let to a family of three or four persons, the second and nearly all the third floors, unfurnished; gas, bath, marble mantels, and all the modern improvements. Good neighborhood. Rent $250. Best of references given and required. For full particulars, apply at No. 161 West 36th-st.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—In the town of Yonkers, 2 miles from the Dépôt at Hastings, on the Sprain River Road, containing 33 acres, on which is a mill with good water power, old house, barn, wagon house, &c.; a fine young orchard, grafted fruit, 7 to 8 acres good timber, the rest in meadow. Will be sold very low and terms made easy, on application to E. J. WILSON, No. 24 William-st.

STABLE, &c., TO LET.—No. 200 East 9th-st. It is nicely fitted up for four horses, and has also two finished rooms, with separate entrance, supplied with Croton water, sink, water closet, &c., the whole forming complete accommodations as stable and cottage. Apply to BENJAMIN TATHAM, No. 26 Stuyvesant-st., TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer in fancy goods. It has one of Herring's best fire-proof safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises, of A. MORTON & CO.

OFFICES TO LET—No. 7 New-st., desirable for lawyers, brokers, agents, &c.; just painted and in good order; third door from Wall, and within a few steps of Broadway. Rent low. Inquire at the Law Office of LOVELL & CHASE, No. 5 New-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—Situated between 1st and 2d avs., and between 30th and 31st sts. The house stands on high ground, and in the centre of a large garden, kept in fine order, with fruit and ornamental trees and flowering plants. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, No. 161 31st-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A valuable lot on Beekman-st., running through to Ann-st., suitable for a warehouse. Apply to ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of a stationery, periodical and cigar store, established four years, now doing a flourishing trade, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 328 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TWO-STORY COTTAGE-BUILT HOUSE TO LET—No. 26 Gregory-st., Jersey City, in complete repair. Possession 1st of June. Apply to J. S. MILLER, No. 59 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—A modern 5-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 4[illegible] Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.

N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY, No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $65, imitation at $[illegible], library and dining-room at moderate prices.

DESKS—DESKS—DESKS—Double and single counting-room desks, from three to eight feet long, of mahogany and black walnut; office tables, from three to ten feet long; sitting desks of every style and pattern, from three to ten feet, of black walnut, oak and mahogany; office chairs, lounges, cushions, &c., at KNOX'S office Furniture Warerooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., second story.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscapes, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

M. W. KING & SON—Manufacturers of chairs especially adapted for invalids, also counting-house chairs, library chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, &c., No. 466 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

RECLINING CHAIRS—Of every description, at M. W. KING & SON'S, No. 466 Broadway, and No. 109 Mercer-st.; also, invalid wheel chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, library chairs, office chairs, &c., &c.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is called to the great variety of chairs, for comfort and convenience, manufactured and for sale by M. W. KING & SON, No. 466 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRESH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 87 Bowery.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Invalids will find [illegible] that they can sit or lie in in any position, with ease and comfort, at the Chair Warerooms of M. W. KING & SON, No. 466 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 84 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ABOUT 120 SUITES OF ELEGANT ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE,

BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF G. MATHEWS,
(Late of the firm of Mathews & Stacy.)
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the warehouse, No. 514 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, the entire stock of elegant first-class enameled PARLOR AND CHAMBER COTTAGE FURNITURE, comprising about 120 suites of solid oak, imitation and fancy coloring, of the most exquisite designs and finish, both with and without marble tops, varying in cost from $60 to $250 each.

Also, parlor, chamber, dining and fancy chairs, settees, extension tables, sideboards, &c., together with all the unfinished stock, materials, upholstery articles, desks, store fixtures, &c.

The whole to be sold for cash, without reservation, by order of the assignees.

Catalogues on the morning of sale, and a cash deposit of 10 per cent. will be required from all purchasers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE OF THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—50 BY 100 FEET.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on THURSDAY, May 22, 1856, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

CORNER BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—The very desirable and valuable 21-years' lease of the 5-story fire-proof building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-st., formerly known as the City Hotel, having a front on Broadway of 50 feet and 100 feet on Howard. No property has been offered in Broadway for many years which offers such inducements for improvement, being situated in the immediate vicinity of all the leading hotels and Railroad Dépôts. The location for business purposes is unsurpassed, from the fact that many of our leading merchants are now doing business in the neighborhood and others contemplate building. The opening of Canal-st. will also greatly benefit this property and many other improvements which are in contemplation must largely and rapidly increase the value of all real estate surrounding this location. For the investment of capital this sale offers great inducements, and the attention is particularly called of all persons seeking to make permanent investments, and are respectfully requested to inspect the premises. The terms of sale will be made unusually liberal, and possession can be had within thirty days from the day of sale, or earlier, if desired. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mirrors, English oil-cloths, oil-paintings, gas fixtures, &c. &c. F. COLTON will sell, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday), May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 200 West 29th-st., (Lamartine place,) between 8th and 9th avs., the entire furniture of the house; it will comprise, in part, mahogany parlor furniture, sofas, tête-à-têtes, sofa bed, (Blair's patent,) mahogany spring seat chairs, oak cane-seat arm chairs, mahogany book-case and secretaries, centre, side and card tables; mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, Chinese quartette tables, one very fine Chinese centre table, mahogany French bedsteads, spring mattresses, paillasses, pure curled hair mattresses, black walnut bedsteads, tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, English oil-cloths, one very fine mahogany carved extension table, one twenty-one day clock, very fine oil-paintings, engravings, crockery, glass ware, table cutlery, bedroom and basement furniture; also, gas chandeliers, fixtures, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale. Catalogues early Wednesday morning.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION. VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BOWERY, BAYARD AND ELIZABETH STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 22, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of A. H. Wallis, Referee, the following described property, viz.:

BOWERY—The lot of land, with the 3-story brick house thereon, known as the North American Hotel, situated on the northwest corner of the Bowery and Bayard-st., and distinguished as No. 30 Bowery, being 26 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

BAYARD-STREET—Also, the two valuable lots, with the brick stables thereon, adjoining the above on the rear, each 25 feet 6 inches in width and 75 feet in depth.

ELIZABETH-STREET—The 3-story brick house and lot on the east side of Elizabeth-st., 75 feet north of Bayard-st., and known as No. 5, being 25 feet front and rear and 87 feet deep.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Wall-st.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION—OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, covered with damask; rosewood arm-chairs, covered with satin and plush; damask and lace curtains, pier glasses, mahogany bedroom furniture, rosewood armoire à glace, cheval glass, French China, richly cut glass ware, Brussels carpeting, oil-cloths, &c. Also, 1 large carriage, 1 small do., harness, &c., which will be sold at 1 o'clock. For more full particulars see auction column in large papers. Catalogues on Monday, 19th inst.

By SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, $2,117,500 of the second mortgage convertible seven per cent. bonds of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, as per particulars in the Company's advertisement. Terms, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, payable at the office of the Company; the balance in installments, viz.: 15 per cent. on 1st July, 25 per cent. in two months, 25 per cent. in four months, and 25 per cent. in six months, with interest from the day of sale. Notes to be given for the last three installments, or purchasers will have the option at any time before July 1, to pay the whole amount of their purchases.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HAMILTON-STREET PROPERTY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, the following desirable property on Hamilton-st.: The 2-story brick front house and lot, in fee, No. 86 Hamilton-st. Lot 24 feet 6 inches front, 80 feet 6 inches on one side, and 88 feet 6 inches on the other, be the same more or less. Terms—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at the option of the purchaser.

N. COOPER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN THE NINTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—N. COOPER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, two desirable lots on the northerly side of Lafayette-av., 200 feet westerly from Marcy-av. Also, two valuable lots on the southerly side of Kosciusko-st., 300 feet westerly from Marcy-av. This property is in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 65 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

E. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY WILL SELL—On WEDNESDAY, May 21, at No. 13 Maiden-lane at 11 o'clock, 50,000 cigars, embracing among others the following brands: Operas, Conchas, Normas, Figaros, &c., &c. To be sold on account of whom it may concern without reserve.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS AT AUCTION.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st. TUESDAY, May 20, at 10 o'clock, will sell, in lots to suit, a large assortment of white granite, American marine blue, c c and dipt ware, glass ware, French China, knives and forks, tea-trays, clocks, &c., &c. Goods well packed for shipping.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE AT AUCTION—TUESDAY, May 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, all kinds, white granite and common ware; 100 packages glass ware, all kinds; also, the stock of a dealer. Sale positive for cash. Catalogues now ready, and goods well packed for shipping.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—A. BRAGG & CO. will sell, at auction, 500 cases boots and shoes, on TUESDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, No 33 Cortlandt-st., comprising a good and desirable stock of goods.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, on TUESDAY, May 20, 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of A. D. GALE & CO., No. 49 Dey-st., to close up invoices.—SEMI-ANNUAL SALE—750 cases boots, shoes, and brogans, a prime assortment, adapted to the season.

VALUABLE MACHINERY FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Between Oliver Elwood, complainant, and Charles C. Campbell, Jesse C. Hedenberg et al., defendants.—On bill, &c.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery, in the above case, the undersigned, appointed Receiver therein will expose for sale, at public auction, at the Mill formerly occupied by Charles C. Campbell, now in the possession of Jesse C. Hedenberg, in the town of Rahway, Essex County, New-Jersey, on FRIDAY, the twenty-third day of May inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz.: One Friction Callender, one Cold-callender, one Sprinkling Machine, one Pasting Machine, one Black Dyeing Machine, one Slate-colored Dyeing Machine, one Fancy Dyeing Machine, one Winding Machine, one Singeing Machine, one set Drying Cans, one Starching Mangle, two Gigers, two Tubs, one large Washer, one Blue Vat, one Indigo Mill, two Pumps, one Boiler, Iron Piping, Kier Cisterns, Slats in Dry Sheds, Bars and Boiler House.

WM. SILAS WHITEHEAD, Receiver.

Dated May 16, 1856.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The subscribers will sell, at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 28th May inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., the large two-story attic frame dwelling house, with dining-room and kitchen, situate on the west side of New-ton-st., adjoining the residence of John C. Thorton, Esq. The house contains 12 finished rooms, with marble mantels in the parlor. There is a large park in front of the house, running out to Bank st., in which this property has rights in common with other adjoining property. The lot is about 58 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep—the rear fronting on Bruce st. The situation is very elevated, commanding a fine and extensive prospect, and is regarded as the most healthy location in the City of Newark. The owners reside out of the State and desire to dispose of this, the only real estate they hold in this city, and will therefore sell on the most accommodating terms. Further information given by KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st.

NEWARK, May 17, 1856.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 18th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

W. [illegible], Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MILLER—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 118 Nassau-st. Special sale of superior made carved rosewood, mahogany [illegible] cabinet furniture, being the stock of a [illegible] manufacturer; also, six superior toned rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, of elegant and stylish [illegible]; several new style frame French plate pier and oval mirrors, clocks, richly decorated French China vases, oil-paintings, silver ware, &c.; the whole of the above stock has been removed for convenience of sale, and comprises as large a variety of first-class goods as we have offered at auction this season, and is well worthy the attention of the trade; country merchants and those about refurnishing first class houses, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in the finest satin brocatel, plush and hair cloth; magnificent carved etageres, with mirror doors and backs; wardrobes, plate glass doors; parlor secretaries, lined with satin wood, richly carved; ladies' cabinets, rosewood and mahogany marble-top center and pier tables, tête-à-têtes, sofas, divans and ottomans; Voltaire, easy and rocking-chairs; splendidly carved rosewood and oak hall stands, hall chairs, rosewood, oak and mahogany extension dining tables; dining-room chairs, in morocco and plush; sideboards, library and secretary bookcases, library tables, card do., rosewood and oak reception chairs, new styles and designs; Gothic sitting chairs, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, and commodes to match; painted and enameled chamber suites, with and without marble tops; rush, willow, cane and upholstered seat cottage chairs; pure horse hair mattresses, &c. Every facility for packing for out-of-town buyers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, on WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Robert Lennox Kennedy, Executor:

$5,000 Ohio 6s of 1860; $5,000 do. do. 1870; $5,000 do. of 1875; $5,000 Ohio 5s of 1865; $2,000 Ohio 5s of 1856; $5,000 Illinois 6 per cent Bonds; $5,000 Illinois Interest Bonds; $5,000 New-York State 5s of 1860; $8,000 New-York State 5s of 1860; $6,000 do. of 1862; $2,000 New-York State 4½s of 1859; $5,000 New-York City 5s of 1860; $10,000 New-York City 7s of 1857; $5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Bonds of 1866; $2,000 New-Haven and New-London Railroad 7 per cent Bonds of 1866; $3,000 New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad 6 per cent Bonds of 1863; $5,000 Kentucky 5 per cent Stocks of 1873; $5,000 Trinity Church Bonds of 1869; 50 shares Bank of Commerce, 50 do. Bank of America, 50 do. Bank of New-York, $100 each; 250 shares Phenix Bank, $20 each; 100 do. Manhattan Company, $50 each; 50 do. Bank State of New-York, $100 each; 50 do. City Bank, $100 each; 100 do. Mechanics' Bank, $25 each; 42 do. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each; 50 do. Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, 50 do. Ohio Life and Trust Company, $100 each; 50 do. New-York Life and Trust Company, $100 each.

For account of whom it may concern—

$51,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad Co. 1st mortgage Bonds of 1865; $64,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad Co. 2d mortgage Convertible Bonds of 1875; $14,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds of 1864; 160 shares New-Jersey Central Railroad, $100 each; 27 do. Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $50 each; 100 do. Pennsylvanian Coal Company $50 each; 200 do. Manhattan Gas-Light Company, full stock, of $50 each; 50 do. Great Western Insurance Company, $100 each; 9 do. Metropolitan Bank, $100 each; 30 do. Chatham $25 each; also, a variety of other securities.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 65 Nassau st., near Fulton, sale of second-hand furniture, carpets, &c. Also stock of a cabinet-maker removed for convenience of sale, consisting of elaborately carved parlor suites, covered with the most costly and fashionable French satin brocatel, silk plush and hair cloth, parlor tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, arm, reclining and rocking chairs, parlor spring-seat chairs, centre, card, sofa, work and fancy tables, corner and bookstands, secretary and library bookcases, etageres, dining and extension tables, oak chairs, wardrobes, bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus, and washstands, solid oak and enameled chamber suites, hair mattresses, paillasses, oil-paintings, gilt frame, French plate pier glasses and mirrors, China, glass, and earthen ware, silver plated ware, table cutlery, clocks, fancy goods, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, the trade, and out-of-town buyers, as the stock is composed of second-hand furniture, and a large assortment of superior cabinet, custom-made furniture, which will positively be sold to pay advances. Catalogues on morning of the sale. Goods carefully packed for shipment.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, TUESDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 66 Nassau-st., between Maiden-lane and John-st.—Second-hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Wilton, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, stair rods, solid carved rosewood suites, covered in brocatel, damask, &c.; easy chairs, tête-à-têtes, parlor chairs, rosewood lounges covered in plush; rosewood etagere, with plate-glass door and back; paintings and mantel ornaments, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases; oak, black walnut and mahogany extension dining-tables, oak dining chairs, silver-plated ware, China dinner and tea sets, cutlery, &c. Bedroom furniture—Rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes and lounges, sofas, lace and damask window curtains and shades; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut ¾ and double bedsteads, best curled hair mattresses, paillasses, mirrors, &c.; together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Also, an elegant rosewood pianoforte, 7 octave, made by Barmore, cost $700. Also one mahogany do., made by Gelb & Jackson.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., plain gold and engraved pearl and ruby-set breastpins, earrings, sleeve buttons, studs, pencil cases, sets mosaic jewelry, silver tea sets, knives, forks, spoons, &c.; fine gold chronometer balance watches, hunting levers, levers, lepine and duplex do.; gold fob, vest and guard chains, superb diamond bracelet, cost $600, single stone and cluster diamond pins, earrings, studs, finger rings, &c. Together with a large assortment of other jewelry. Every article warranted as represented. Sold by order.

A. GOODMAN, Receiver.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS WILL SELL, at the private dwelling house, No. 17 McDougal-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, a collection of well-made parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture; carpets, &c. viz.: mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, wardrobes, centre, card and work tables, mirrors, curtains, lamps, bedding, washstands, bureaus, kitchen furniture, stoves, China, glass and earthern ware, stair and parlor 3-ply and Brussels carpets, &c., &c. Sale without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—TUESDAY, May 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, at the Store No. 158 Myrtle av., between Gold and Prince sts., Brooklyn. Continuation of the Assignee's sale of jewelry, stock and fixtures. The balance of the catalogue will be sold to-day.

The safe, two show cases and other fixtures and tools, will be sold at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—Will take place THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, of rich and plain furniture, rosewood piano-forte, oil-paintings, mirrors, English, velvet and Brussels carpeting; also, two qualities of ingrain, spring and hair mattresses, gold and silver watches, chains, jewelry. At the extensive salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE—on WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 10 o'clock, by PEED & COLE at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of rosewood and mahogany sofas, voltaire and other chairs; bookcase, bedsteads and bedding, pier glasses, oil paintings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Also 3 light wagons and 1 coach.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, TUESDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st.—A stock of furniture, from the steamship *United States*, consisting of mahogany sofas, blue, red and green plush settees, iron and black walnut tables and settees, cots, desks, arm chairs, &c.

W. O. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL.—On THURSDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, No. 61 Myrtle-av., between Jay and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany, and walnut furniture; Brussels and ingrain carpets, suites in plush, mattresses, beds and bedding, gas fixtures, &c.

AUCTION SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—Will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1856, a new two-story house, with 3½ acres of good land, partly laid out in apple orchard and shade trees, having a good view of the Hudson River, on high ground, about three-fourths of a mile from the dépôt. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock P. M. For particulars inquire of PETER CLARK, Esq., or A. JONES, Tarrytown.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of HENRY TOMES & CO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1856. HENRY TOMES, JAMES EATON, CHARLES FOLSOM.

THE UNSETTLED BUSINESS of the late firm of HENRY TOMES & CO. will be closed by the subscribers, who have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of EATON & FOLSOM, for the importation and sale of guns and sporting ware. Having taken the stock of the late firm of H. T. & CO., they will continue the business at the old stand, No. 203 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1856. JAMES EATON, CHARLES FOLSOM.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Signed, R. B. COLEMAN, Dated NEW-YORK, May 17, 1856. C. A. STETSON.

The firm of COLEMAN & STETSON having been this day dissolved, the senior partner retiring, the Astor House will be carried on from this date by the undersigned.

(Signed) C. A. STETSON.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 17, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of JOHN WHITE & SON, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned, FRANCIS C. WHITE, will continue to carry on business at the same place, No. 15 Catharine-st., and will pay all the debts and liabilities of the said firm. JOHN WHITE, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856. FRANK C. WHITE.

JAMES WINSLOW—Retires this day from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The business will be continued under the same name by J. F. D. WINSLOW and JAMES F. D. LANIER, at No. 52 Wall-st. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

R. H. WINSLOW, J. F. D. LANIER, JAMES WINSLOW.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

MEDICAL.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
in their worst forms;
ALSO,

Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Fistula, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Dropsy, &c., Canker, Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throats, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., &c.

Are most certainly cured by the great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured and published in the *Sun*, *Times*, *Herald*, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.

SCROFULA.

A lady in the family of F. W. Gillley, Esq., of the well known Bowery dry goods store, No. 116, has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so stubborn and distressing a nature, that many of the most scientific of the medical profession had failed to cure or find a name for. Mr. Gilley will most cheerfully give any information in relation to this most extraordinary case to any person who may desire it.

Mrs. BOWEN, No. 127 Eldridge-st.—This lady had suffered for years, until life became intolerable. Some of the ulcers had consumed the flesh to the skull and bones. She was cured in a month.

ULCERS.

W. JARVIS, Esq., No. 277 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was afflicted for years with a destructive ulcer on the leg, reaching to the bone. After the physician had exhausted his skill on it, he recommended amputation as the only means of saving life. Mr. Jarvis then, as a last resort, commenced with the Life Balsam—three bottles perfectly healed this terrible ulcer.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS TEN INCHES IN LENGTH, AND REACHING TO THE BONE.

Mr. WM. MCCLARREN, No. 26 Reade-st., was lately cured of several terrible ulcers on the leg, one of which was ten inches long, and had discharged several pieces of bone. Mr. McClarren had been attended by able physicians, who were unable to arrest the progress of this desperate case, which the Life Balsam perfectly cured in a very short time.

DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. JAMES MCKEE, whose office is at No. 42 Front-st., was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia of the severest kind for years, when he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. T. JOHNSON, No. 193 44th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice their natural size, and the pains he endured were most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

B. RICE, Esq., No. 23 Grove-st., was for more than a year so severely afflicted that he had to abandon his business, and was soon unable to walk or rest his feet upon the ground. His feet and joints were swollen to double their natural size, and he was unable to enjoy one hour's sleep except through opium or some more powerful drugs. Mr. Rice visited the Springs, and had the best medical advice, but he could obtain no relief until the Life Balsam came to his aid. A few bottles restored him to excellent health, nor has he suffered any other attack, though five years have since elapsed.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.

The Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. GODWIN of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years, and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him.

Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st., where advice will be given without charge. 75 cts. per bottle; six for $4.

For sale also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and by the Druggists generally. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

BOOK FOR EVERY HUSBAND AND WIFE.
THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matter reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal, I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided such a remedy. It presented a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, one another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability, my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 7 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker, Mobile; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. BARROW Removed to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

Specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No 157 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhea which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Furthermore, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

SCROFULA, EFFECTS OF MERCURY, CONSUMPTION—Bronchitis, dyspepsia, rheumatism, affections of the bowels, liver, kidneys, bladder, &c. Hernia (ruptures) radically cured by a new treatment. Dr. HEATH, No. 101 Spring-st., opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, devotes his whole time to curing these affections. He invites the afflicted to call, especially those who have received no benefit from others. Treatment by letter and express. His introductory work will be sent free to any address. We were cured by Dr. Heath: Marcus Colburn, No. 488 Broadway, New-York; Joseph G. Byers, Jane Laughton, B. B. Banker's child, blindness; Morris G. Chappel, F. Stebbins, S. W. Rice and wife, &c., &c. "Dr. Heath is an honorable and skillful physician."—Lester Green, M. D., New-York; L. A. Smith, M. D.; I. K. Snell, M. D.; Hon. A. Loomis, Hon. George Petrie, Hon. N. S. Benton, Auditor State of New-York, &c., &c.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND, formerly a pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this city, Drs. Mott and Carnochan, informs the public that he may be consulted for the cure of an important class of diseases, and for those of the throat and lungs, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 till 1 o'clock, mornings, and from 5 till 7, evenings. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," books, antidotes, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Treatment also by letter, and medicines adapted to the case sent. Consultations en Français. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE, FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHEA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhea to be brought which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 279 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 160 Fulton-st., corner of William.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON [illegible] of those, who, having been afflicted [illegible] and cured. [illegible] Dr. WATSON [illegible], M. D.

Many young persons, [illegible] "The Cause and Cure," [illegible] No. [illegible] Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.—THE YOUNG WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION, by ROBERT T. WARNER, M. D., F. C. S. [illegible] Medical book and is having [illegible] sale in [illegible] England. Every young woman in this country should have a copy. Price 50cts. Sent by mail free of postage. Address, GEORGE BACKER, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., N. Y.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,
FOR WEAK EYES AND INFLAMED EYELIDS.

This Balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyelids. It acts almost like magic in allaying all irritation and inflammation. Price 25 cents per jar. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by Druggists generally.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without causing the slightest pain. Monsieur LEVI, No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 8 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enlève les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From James Baker, Esq.

I certify that Dr. Levi has cured me some months ago of several troublesome bunions without the least pain, and which had annoyed me for many years. I walk at present with great comfort, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Levi to my friends and the public. JAMES BAKER, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1856. No. 22 East 18th-st.

From Rev. J. Ryan.

This certifies that Dr. Levi has extracted without the slightest pain several corns from me which have pained and annoyed me very much.

J. RYAN, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1856.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.

ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.

No. 8 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1856.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.

H. J. FELTUS, No. [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1855.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession, (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank,) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

ARE YOU SICK?—Then you can't be cured too soon. Don't delay until your complaint is incurable, and then mourn when it is too late. Four-fifths of all the diseases which people the church-yards, might be cured by AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, if taken in season. Don't go dragging through the Spring, faint, sleepy and listless, because your blood is loaded with bile. Don't wear the headache, heart-burn and their kindred disorders, because your stomach is foul. Don't parade yourself around the world, covered with Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing. Don't show yourself about, lean, haggard, all caved in, because your Stomach and Bowels need strengthening into healthy action. AYER'S PILLS set these things right, as surely as water quenches fire. They purify the body and blood, and restore their functions into healthy activity, which you can feel as quick as they are taken. They are the one great medical wonder of this age, recognized by all who know their virtues, and many thousands know them. Take the CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and the PILLS for all derangements requiring a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—[illegible] the natural [illegible] other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. [illegible] the nervous system and reproductive organs [illegible] into the nervous organization that degree of health which is requisite to give the human system the [illegible] full powers, both mentally and physically. [illegible] it is equally remarkable [illegible] solving [illegible] pure and wholesome [illegible] and the whole framework of [illegible] vigorous and harmonious [illegible]. Price $1 [illegible] bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. [illegible] lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—50th edition, 400 pages, 100 [illegible] engravings, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; all their diseases and weaknesses, [illegible], their [illegible] and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Eruptions, Impotency, &c. Office—Corner of Spring and Mercer sts., (entrance in Mercer,) opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des États Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Crescent.*

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROP cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now as well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood—$1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Confidential consultation and medical book gratis.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

HARDCASTLE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—A sure remedy to stop the hair from falling off, and a certain cure for baldness. The genuine article can be obtained of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.; SAUNDERS, No. 387 Broadway; RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.; F. B. SMITH, Nos. 725 and 727 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel; GEORGE LEA, No. 186 Grand-st.; J. M. GRIFFITH, No. 374 Grand-st.; and F. HARD, [illegible] man-st.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st. (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 20 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the mal-practice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. JOHNSON, being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases [illegible] years in one specialty in the profession [illegible] guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a graduate of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CONSULTATIONS ON EYE AND EAR DISEASES.—From 9 to 4 o'clock daily. Instructions to medical practitioners on the operations, the result of 20 years' experience, and on the use of valuable instruments procured during my late sojourn in Europe. Artificial eyes inserted. JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c., No. 502 Broadway.

HEADACHE KILLER.—DR. J. W. POLAND'S.—A safe and sure remedy for sick and nervous headache, and neuralgic affections generally. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay st.; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway; Gradenburg Co. [illegible] Park-row; DEXTER & BRO., No. 14 Ann-st.; CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. All medicine dealers have it.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—[illegible] MOVED—From No. 200 6th-av to No. 71 West [illegible]-st., near 6th-av. Dr. HANKINSON cures permanently and speedily the following diseases: Nervous, spinal and rheumatic affections, palsy-dropped hands, cutaneous eruptions, and to extract all minerals from the system. Instructions and Batteries given to students. Price, $[illegible].

STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO.—Removed to No. 16 State-st., New-York, east side of Battery. Fever cannot exist where Olive Tar or Ointment is applied. A pamphlet, with full explanations, will be sent free on postage on receipt of one letter stamp.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL HORSE FOR SALE—Pony built, black, having long tail and full mane, stylish movement, is sound, kind and well broken, good in the carriage, and a very superior saddle horse. Also, a single carriage and harness. Address S. A. J., *Times* Office.

VALUABLE BAY HORSE FOR SALE.—Six years old, sixteen hands high, short tail, warranted sound and kind, good traveler; sold for want of use. Call at EDWARDS' Stable, Liberty-st., near Concord-st., Brooklyn, L. I. N. B.—Would exchange for a Rockaway chaise.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old, nearly thorough-bred, trained expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and action, and able to carry a heavy weight, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire at this office.

DURHAM STOCK FOR SALE.—Three bulls, 1, 2 and 4 years old; three or four cows; four or five heifers. Inquire at the Lorillard Farm, of GEORGE OLMSTED, half mile east of Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad, 12 miles from New-York.

FOR SALE.—A new wagon, with box suitable for two horses or mechanics. Inquire at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st.

ABRAHAM VOORHEES—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Messrs. Bullock & Co., New-York; R. W. Whelpley, Esq., Morristown, N. J.; J. F. Voorhees, Morristown, N. J.

STATEMENT OF THE [illegible] ... E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier. [illegible] Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $840,873 00?
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. [illegible] Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Wm. Currie, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $8,815,868 10?
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Wm. Currie, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,277,975 15?
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. [illegible] Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Thomas Seward, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $6,564,145 08?
Average amount of Specie ... 818,724 48?
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,051,856 61?
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. [illegible] Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,489,065 43?
Average amount of Specie ... 104,484 78?
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. [illegible], Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,479,246 26?
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. [illegible] Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. D. Randall, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. [illegible] Glover, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of May, 1856. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. HOOKER, President.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. E. F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,877,758 00?
Average amount of Specie ... 238,900 67?
Average amount of Circulation ... 93,069 00?
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,365,900 61?
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Smith B. Lane, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $459,309 00
Average amount of Specie ... 42,818 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 94,080 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 297,948 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Thos. Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,758,908 78
Average amount of Specie ... 167,818 53
Average amount of Circulation ... 131,532 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,484,4?0 09
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $631,068 74?
Average amount of Specie ... 29,105 24?
Average amount of Circulation ... 84,759 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 640,605 00?
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. W. Wheelwright, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $667,438 26
Average amount of Specie ... 132,392 37
Average amount of Circulation ... 69,632 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 541,579 12
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. John C. Bergh, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,316,701 05
Average amount of Specie ... 74,751 58
Average amount of Circulation ... 103,650 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 747,005 10
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $461,556 00
Average amount of Specie ... 39,032 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 89,868 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 288,302 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Edward A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $575,549 40
Average amount of Specie ... 58,312 39
Average amount of Circulation ... 130,494 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 395,087 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,975,457 19
Average amount of Specie ... 175,642 90
Average amount of Circulation ... 262,965 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,593,347 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Wm. Currie, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,582,860 37
Average amount of Specie ... 433,944 05
Average amount of Circulation ... 267,714 25
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,391,562 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $810,713 51
Average amount of Specie ... 57,367 22
Average amount of Circulation ... 97,109 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 669,315 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,472,027 95
Average amount of Specie ... 64,686 85
Average amount of Circulation ... 123,582 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,054,806 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,483,168 17
Average amount of Specie ... 912,361 29
Average amount of Circulation ... 399,916 77
Average amount of Deposits ... 4,3?5,262 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gibson De Angelis, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Wm. Currie, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,177,734 04
Average amount of Specie ... 74,501 59
Average amount of Circulation ... 319,351 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 579,949 88
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 17, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $760,238 35
Average amount of Specie ... 38,361 98
Average amount of Circulation ... 129,603 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 512,873 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. John M. Devoe, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. G. H. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,196,787 33?
Average amount of Specie ... 1,330,944 30?
Average amount of Circulation ... 196,123 33?
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,336,911 30?
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Wm. Currie, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,098,080 00?
Average amount of Specie ... 280,650 76
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank ... 128,724 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,307,480 68?
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,573,351 90
Average amount of Specie ... 610,486 29
Average amount of Circulation ... 214,196 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 4,080,980 98?
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. E. A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,368,634 00
Average amount of Specie ... 83,706 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 115,347 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 991,746 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Gus. J. Thebaud, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,686,721 51
Average amount of Specie ... 265,224 78
Average amount of Circulation ... 208,561 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,187,008 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $234,597 40
Average amount of Specie ... 11,430 73
Average amount of Circulation ... 90,603 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 170,080 76
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Francis Leland, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANCIS LELAND, President.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Wm. Currie, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $432,392 58
Average amount of Specie ... 21,556 20
Average amount of Circulation ... 33,896 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 84,360 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $217,7?? ??
Average amount of Specie ... 10,516 87
Average amount of Circulation ... 126,807 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 175,886 01
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,008,536 00
Average amount of Specie ... 74,909 58
Average amount of Circulation ... 173,391 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 792,809 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,502,841 78
Average amount of Specie ... 104,004 18
Average amount of Circulation ... 151,367 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,128,786 05
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles Palmer, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $549,408 29
Average amount of Specie ... 53,448 55
Average amount of Circulation ... 118,276 23
Average amount of Deposits ... 335,360 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Samuel Jessup, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $925,643 07
Average amount of Specie ... 62,791 12
Average amount of Circulation ... 119,225 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 650,305 46
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 550, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,009,550 65
Average amount of Specie ... 108,058 72
Average amount of Circulation ... 87,619 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 990,693 89?
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $724,491 06
Average amount of Specie ... 28,309 84
Average amount of Circulation ... 151,491 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 596,176 09
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Wm. E. Shay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,331,672 93
Average amount of Specie ... 420,466 57
Average amount of Circulation ... 132,834 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,391,420 27
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Thos. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $700,362 00
Average amount of Specie ... 38,176 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 39,362 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 494,698 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred B. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Wm. Currie, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kisam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,993,979 16?
Average amount of Specie ... 148,361 73
Average amount of Circulation ... 305,301 00?
Average amount of Deposits ... 863,647 67?
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,930,784 ??
Average amount of Specie ... 311,844 ??
Average amount of Circulation ... 186,737 ??
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,047,333 71?
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856. Wm. Currie, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. Express Mail—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 1:20 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M. connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. Lightning Express—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 9:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:00 A. M.

3. Night Express—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 9:20 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 3 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
Mail Train: At 9:15 A. M., via Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.
Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.
Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.
By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.
Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.
Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.
Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.
May 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.
Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.
Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
May 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:15, and 9:45 A. M., and 4:25 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

GREAT REDUCTION—In prices of Transportation by the WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 2 Cortlandt-st. The W. T. CO. having reduced the rates of Transportation, will contract steam goods to Lake Erie Ports at 5 cents per 100 pounds less than usual prices. Heavy goods, 40 cents per 100 pounds. Light goods, 45 cents per 100 pounds. For freight, apply to HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties-slip; or JAS. H. WILGUS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. $3; 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4, 5½ and 7 o'clock P. M. daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 34th-st.) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 30 minutes. Fare 20 cents.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL AFLOAT—Of a superior quality, suitable for smiths, steamboats and manufacturing purposes, now discharging and for sale low, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply on board the schooner Palestine, foot of Delancy-st., East River, or to AMBLER & COLLARD, No. [illegible].

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals. WILLIAM S. PEARSON, No. 260 Washington, corner [illegible]-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows: ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge; BALTIC, Capt. Joseph J. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, [illegible] and [illegible] guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26 ... 1856	Wednesday, May 14 ... 1856
Saturday, May 10 ... 1856	Wednesday, May 28 ... 1856
Saturday, May 24 ... 1856	Wednesday, June 11 ... 1856
Saturday, June 7 ... 1856	Wednesday, June 25 ... 1856
Saturday, June 21 ... 1856	Wednesday, July 9 ... 1856
Saturday, July 5 ... 1856	Wednesday, July 23 ... 1856
Saturday, July 19 ... 1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6 ... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 2 ... 1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20 ... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 16 ... 1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3 ... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 30 ... 1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17 ... 1856
Saturday, Sept. 13 ... 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1 ... 1856
Saturday, Sept. 27 ... 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15 ... 1856
Saturday, Oct. 11 ... 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29 ... 1856
Saturday, Oct. 25 ... 1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12 ... 1856
Saturday, Nov. 8 ... 1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26 ... 1856
Saturday, Nov. 22 ... 1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10 ... 1856
Saturday, Dec. 6 ... 1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24 ... 1856
Saturday, Dec. 20 ... 1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ... Wednesday, May 7.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York ... Wednesday, May 14.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston ... Wednesday, May 21.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York ... Wednesday, May 28.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston ... Wednesday, June 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York ... Wednesday, June 11.
NIAGARA, Ryrie, leave Boston ... Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave New-York ... Wednesday, June 25.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin ... $130
Second Cabin ... 75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 29. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.
N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—U. S. Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge, will depart with the U. S. Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the banks north of 42° until after the 1st of August.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.
The BALTIC, Capt. Comstock, will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail SATURDAY, June 7.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cummings, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURGH ... Saturday, 19th of July, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.
ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEU, Capt. Small.
JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless.
Their cabin accommodations and staterooms for first-class passengers are equal to those of any steamship afloat.
Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and steward's fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.
For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
OFFICE OF THE "GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE," ROTUNDA, PARK.—NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.
TO CARPENTERS, MASONS, PLUMBERS AND IRON MANUFACTURERS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Governors of the Alms House at their office, Rotunda Park, until 3 o'clock P. M. of the [illegible] inst., for the carpenters, masons and plumbing work, and for iron verandahs in the enlargement of Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River.
The plans for the above work can be seen at their office, where printed specifications can be obtained.
Separate and distinct proposals for the carpenters, masons and plumbing work, and for the iron verandahs, are required, and all offers are to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons, with their assent in writing as security for the faithful performance of the contract, and the Governors reserve to themselves the right to reject any and all offers not deemed advantageous to the Department.
The proposals to give the names in full with their places of residence of the parties offering to perform the work and of their sureties.
No assignment of either contract by the parties, to whom they may be awarded, will be allowed.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. (and no where else,) until the 24th day of May, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the COAL and WOOD required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter, (say 1,800 tons of coal, and 1,500 cords of oak wood, and 300 cords of pine wood, more or less.) The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove, clean coal, in good order, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the Committee, and delivered in the bins at the several school houses. The proposals must state the location of the mine from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size, and stove size. The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered properly sawed, split and piled, in the school-yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. The pine wood to be best Virginia pine, not less than 3 feet 6 inches in length, and the oak wood not less than 3 feet long, and the sticks not less than 3 inches in diameter. The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for pine and for oak—and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting each load. The wood will be inspected and measured by a person appointed by the Committee. At least two-thirds of the wood and coal must be delivered at the schools where ordered during the months of July, August and September, and the balance as called for by the Committee. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.
J. DAVENPORT, H. A. ADAMS, A. J. PERRY, R. BURLEW, G. WHITE, } Committee on Supplies of Board of Education.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until TUESDAY, the 20th May, at 3 o'clock P. M. for making alterations and repairs to Ward School No. 23, situated in City Hall-place, in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.
The estimates must be in accordance with the by-laws of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates if deemed for the public interest.
Information may be obtained from the undersigned, or at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.
By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward.
WALTER ROCHE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, THOMAS CLARKE, } Com. on Building and Repairs.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FIFTY POUNDS OF BAGGAGE FREE. Ten cents per pound on excess—Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California, via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on TUESDAY, May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and first-class ship GEORGE LAW, Captain Wm. L. Herndon, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. H. Pearson, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.
Freight to Aspinwall 70 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, prepaid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.—No. [illegible] BROADWAY.—For California, Oregon, and West Coast of South America, will be dispatched, May 20, at 2 o'clock, per United States Mail steamer George Law, in charge of special messenger. No freight received after 10 o'clock. Small parcels and letters received until 1½ o'clock. WM. H. HALL, Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of [illegible] ... Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment ... [illegible]
GEORGE H. PURSER, CHARLES D. MEAD, J. W. BOUCK, } Commissioners.
New-York, April 28, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of CHAMBERS-STREET from the east side of Chatham-st. to the head of James-slip, in said City. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the "Opening of Chambers-st., from the east side of Chatham-st. to the head of James-slip," as aforesaid.
LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, May 3, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM HOCKMAN against ANNA MARIA BOYD, Executrix of the last Will, &c. ... [illegible] ... JOHN BAYARD BOYD.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action ... [illegible] ... J. B. FLANAGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—EZRA K. HICKMAN, Plaintiff, against THOMAS DUGAN, THOMAS W. MEANS, ... [illegible] ... BENJ. T. KISSAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—CHARLES LOGAN and ANN his wife, against JAMES CAMPBELL, ... [illegible] ... THOMPSON & WEEKS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Poughkeepsie, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given ... WILLIAM TAYLOR, late of the City of Brooklyn, ... [illegible] ... C. S. PARSONS, No. 26 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York ... [illegible]
CLEMENT S. PARSONS, MARY E. TAYLOR, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] ... at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, ... [illegible] ... Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1855.
JOHN DE RUYTER, C. F. VAN BLANKENSTEYN, ERNEST CAYLUS, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given ... JAMES H. LONGBOTHAM, ... [illegible]
JOHN E. LONGBOTHAM, ELIZA LONGBOTHAM, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MESSICK, otherwise called ANNE MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, ... [illegible] ... November next.—Dated, New-York, May 12, 1856. [illegible]

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 21st, at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA.—The U. S. Mail steamer CAHAWBA, Captain J. D. Bulloch, will commence receiving freight on FRIDAY, May 23, and sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, May 27, at 2 P. M., precisely, from her pier No. [illegible] North River, foot of Robinson-st.
Freight for ST. LOUIS goes through by this line in sixteen days.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. [illegible] Park-place.
NOTICE.—No bills of lading signed after steamer sails.

FOR HAVANA AND MOBILE.—On WEDNESDAY, June [illegible], at 12 o'clock, Noon, from her Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., the fine U. S. Mail steamer QUAKER CITY, [illegible], Commander. Freight taken for New-Orleans and forwarded from Mobile free of commissions. ... [illegible] ... & PATRICK, Agents, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

1856. DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.
Landing (each way) at [illegible] ... [illegible]
ARMENIA, Capt. [illegible], will, on TUESDAY, May 6, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Canal and Spring sts., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., returning, leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
N. B.—A baggage master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free.

TO SURVEYORS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.—FOR SALE—A transit and leveling instrument, almost new, and in good order. ... [illegible] ... Must be sold as the owner has no use for them. ... GOTTSCHIUS & SMITH, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ... TO MARRIED MEN.—[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

(Advertisement.)

No. 597 BROADWAY.

The late firm of A. & G. A. ARNOUX having dissolved on the 1st inst., A. Arnoux, the founder of the original firm, and subsequent with himself his son WILLIAM, (who at the late firm,) for the purpose of carrying on the business at the above Hotel. They have taken the store in the Metropolitan Hotel, where they have just received a fine assortment of Clothes, Cassimeres and Vestings, of the best quality and newest styles.

Our customers are assured that our aim will be to merit the reputation which forty years of attention to business has secured for the senior partner; and that our business rate will be to have every garment made up in a manner that his style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. We respectfully solicit a call at our new location.

A. ARNOUX & SON.

(Advertisement.)

MANTLES, CLOAKS, GLOVES, ETC.

A. BARNES & Co.,

AT THEIR OLD STORE, NO. 204 BOWERY,

1. Have goods ready, but urge no one to buy.

2. Give no credit to the cheapest and most durable goods.

3. Sell at a very small advance on the cost.

4. Return money cheerfully if goods are not suitable.

5. State the lowest price, from which there can be no deviation.

(Advertisement.)

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST SUCCESSORS OF THE AGE OF HEALING.—My daily patients report that I cure Consumption, in all its early stages, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I invite in about all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MANN, M. D.

No. 67 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 3 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

(Advertisement.)

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Gas and Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any author of Gas fixtures made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Gas and Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. C. R. WEBSTER & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that city. By order of the President.

R. R. SPRAGUE, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

(Advertisement.)

REMOVAL TO NO. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Fair Premium, Gilbert Patent wrought and chilled Iron Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Phoenix, American, Exchange, Eagle, Merchants', Metropolitan, Pacific, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Broadway, Leather Manufacturers', National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many others in the United States. J. D. MORGAN, Agent, No. 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

☞ PRIVATE LECTURES will be given by Prof. PAYNE, of the Cabinet, No. 306 Broadway, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week. Those desiring private lessons and early Phrenology practically, will find it to their interest to call. For the course, $5. Professional examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given day and evening.

(Advertisement.)

The greatest bargains ever offered in excellent clothing may be had at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st. Continues business suits, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16, $18, $20. Black cloth coats, fashionable and most beautifully made, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 to $18. Cassimere pants, $2 to $6. Rich more antique vests, $1 to $3. Satin fancy vests, $1 to $3, and $2 to $5.

(Advertisement.)

PIKE'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, the Comic Opera, Week, J. H. Allen, G. L. Fox, Mrs. H. P. Bowers, Miss Kate Reignolds and all the Company appear at 7½ P. M. and 8 to 11. Monday, "The Rivals," "Water Witch," "Rose of Ashington," the "Red Gauntlet," and the Drama of "Wife and Child." Please can be secured any time after 9 o'clock in the morning.

(Advertisement.)

BROADWAY'S PILLS.—Are you losing flesh? Do you suffer from low spirits? Have you a sinking sensation in the pit of the stomach and palpitation of the heart? Are you troubled with dyspepsia? If so, a course of Broadway's Pills, acting upon the secretions, will restore you to perfect health.

(Advertisement.)

GAS-FIXTURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers, anxious to reduce their stock, will make a liberal deduction on all their fixtures to cash purchasers.

COLT & WHITTELSEY,

No. 348 Broadway, corner Hit-st.

(Advertisement.)

THE GEM OF THE SEASON.—If any person desires to see, which may be found on a bonnet in fashionable form, let him before a piece upon one manufactured by Reid, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and a second before thought will determine him to purchase of a class of these elegant articles of manufacture.

(Advertisement.)

☞ EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-street, is crowded from morning till night with customers. Supply after supply of excellent ready-made clothing vanishes like ice from the golden mines of California. Black Cream undersells all other clothiers in New-York.

(Advertisement.)

☞ "Truth," says the adage, "lies in a well." The way have done so ages ago, before the name of DAGUERRE had been heard; but now her abiding place is at BRADY'S Galleries of Art, No. 205 and 207 Broadway, where truth in color, shade, outline and position, have been fixed for the reversed and deservedly popular.

(Advertisement.)

☞ War with England may or not grow out of the Cuban difficulty; but whether it does or does not, these unequalled and perfect gems of art known as Daguerreotypes, Photographs and Daguerreotypes, will be taken expeditiously, and in the most faultless perfection at BRADY'S, No. 205 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—A CARD.—I am again compelled to state that I am neither a candidate for President or Corresponding Secretary of this Association, notwithstanding all the rumors to the contrary. I have to request the letter published in the *Express* of yesterday, A. M. a forgery, never having written any such letter. R. G. McCONNOR, Jr.

☞ FOLEY, the gold pen manufacturer, has removed his manufactory and salesroom to his new store, No. 128 Broadway, between Cortlandt and Liberty streets, and will open, this day, with an excellent lot of gold pens, gold and silver pencil cases of a new and superior style. We have used them in the Times' Office for a long time, and find the "Bank" Pen is really worthy of recommendation.

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 230, 232 and 234 Water-street, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For whole-sale or retail, call at our general manufacturing Depot, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

LONG ISLAND.

Explosion—Loss of Life.

A small pyrotechnic factory, owned by DENNIS McCORMICK, near the corner of Lafayette-avenue and Suydam-street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by an explosion, at 5½ o'clock last evening. At the time of the explosion there were four persons in the building; one a boy named SAMUEL BURELL, was instantly killed, and the others, PATRICK DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM DUNN and JOHN McCORMICK, were so badly scalded that it is not expected they can recover. The injured men were immediately taken into dwellings in the vicinity, where every attention was paid to their wants. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Kings County Supervisors—General Committee.

An adjourned meeting of this committee was held in Hamilton-avenue, yesterday, when the following nominations were made:

SUPERVISORS CONVENTION—May 20.

First Assembly District—Delegates—John B. Green, T. W. Punch. Alternates—Jas. H. Cox, Thomas Hunt.

Second Assembly District—Delegates—Jas. H. Dykes, Jr., Assembly District—Delegates—Jas. H. Dykes, Jr., Thomas Carowan. Alternates—Jas. Brown, E. Alternate Senate.

SUPERVISORS CONVENTION—June 10.

First Congressional District—Delegates—James E. Dubois, New-Utrecht; George Field, George H. Andrus. Alternates—Chauncey Fretz, Greenpoint; Franklin Whiting, Gowanus.

Second Congressional District—Delegates—Abijah Mann, Jr., Bella Sanford, John G. Rogers. Alternates—Amos F. Stanton, Wm. Hunt; R. D. Silliman, Wm. Post.

Abijah Mann is recommended by the Committee as one of the six Delegates "at large," and if he should be selected as such Mr. STANTON will take his place as Delegate.

The Kings County General Committee has now perfected its organization, and with a full representation from all parts of the County, is ready and eager for the work before them.

☞ City Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 42, 43, 44, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 64, 66, 90.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, May 15, by Rev. Dr. Richard Cox, JACOB H. BROWN, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. John J. Michaels.

On Sunday, May 18, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. R. Barber, of Union Springs, Mr. ALFRED MILES to Miss CAROLINE FANNING.

On Thursday, May 15, by Rev. Mr. Van Nest, ALANSON MILNER to FRANCES, daughter of Mr. William Robinson.

In Brooklyn, on Monday May 19, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., JAMES S. PATTERSON to ANN E. BOORNOUT, all of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 15, by Rev. Mr. Buchanan, of Milwaukee, Mr. JOHN A. F. DOUGLAS, of New-York, to LIZZIE M., daughter of Lilbeus Chapman, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, May 18, after a lingering illness, EMELINE A. AUSTIN, widow of John W. Austin, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Emeline S. Biddell, No. 128 Madison-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday, May 18, EMMA FRANCIS, youngest daughter of H. F. and Matilda Crane, aged 3 years, 10 months and 18 days.

Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment, this (Tuesday) morning, at 6 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 182 East 35th-st.

In this City, on Monday morning, May 19, at the residence of her son, Rev. Dr. Samuel Covel, Mrs. SARAH, relict of the late Rev. Dr. James Covel, Methodist Minister in this City, in the 88th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Rev. Samuel and Dr. John C. Covel, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Jane st. M. E. Church, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, May 18, ALEXANDER, son of Wm. McIntosh, aged 5 years, 3 months and 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 9 6th-av.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday evening, DAVID COATS, M. D., son of James Coats, Esq., of Paisley, Scotland, in the 4th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 30 Bleecker-st., this (Tuesday) morning, 20th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Sunday afternoon, SAMUEL GRAGE, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, Joseph Evans, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, this day, (Tuesday,) 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., where the services will be performed. The remains will then be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

In this City, on Sunday, May 18, GEORGE TAPPAN, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, George Tappan, Jr., and Thomas B. Tappan, his son-in-law, Charles H. Redman and Thomas S. Williams, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 165 Hester-st., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, May 19, ANNA M., wife of Rev. A. Vexren, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Protestant Episcopal Church du Saint Esprit, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 18, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. E. C. MONTAGUE, beloved wife of Dr. Ed. P. Montague, Adelphi st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

At his residence, near New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday morning, May 19, BENJAMIN STRIKER, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Thursday, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, May 18, of scarletina, ALONZO WARD, son of Tunis H. and Emma A. Duryea, aged 9 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 505 8th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, May 18, FRANK NELSON, second son of John G. Nelson, aged 13 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 10 West 19th-st., without further invitation, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

On Saturday, April 19, WILLIAM H. M., son of R. V. A. and Catharine A. Denyse, aged 7 years, 7 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 440 Hudson-st., to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 18, JOHN JEWETT, Jr., of Staten Island, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, P. C. Cornell, No. 86 Pierrepont-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 17, at the residence of her father-in-law, Philip Grandin, AMANDA, wife of R. H. Grandin, of Trenton, N. J., aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, (Rev. Dr. Canfield's,) corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

In Goshen, on Saturday, May 17, MARY, wife of William H. Morris, and daughter of Hon. George Hall, in the 26th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 120 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, May 19.

$5,000 Virginia State 6s	93¾	200 Nic. Trans Co	c 12¾
10,000 Missouri State 6s	84	370 Penn. Coal Co	97¾
5,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	94¼	100 Cum. Coal Co	21¼
200 Indiana State 5s	84	100 do	s30 21¼
12,000 Erie R. Cnv. Bs '71	88¾	200 do	s60 21¾
3,000 Erie R. Cnv. Bs '83	87¼	100 Hud. River RR	c 83¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	86¾	100 do	s30 83¾
28,000 do	86¾	100 do	s30 83¾
5,000 do	b60 86¾	300 do	s30 83¾
7,000 Erie R. R. Bs '76	90¾	10 Her. RR. Preferred	54
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	86¼	134 Gal. & Chi. RR	110
2,000 do	86	1150 Reading R. R.	b5 87¾
10 Union Bank	117¼	650 do	c 87¾
52 do	117	200 do	c 87¾
20 B'k State of N. Y	104	500 do	b60 88
30 Ocean Bank	93	200 do	s60 87¼
15 American Ex. B'k	116	100 do	s30 87¼
40 Bank of Commerce	102	150 Mich. S. & N. In. R.	s30 94
125 Canton Company	23	100 do	94
50 do	s5 21¾	100 do	s30 93¾
100 do	b30 22	6 Panama Railroad	98¾
670 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	89¾	200 do	b60 99¾
30 do	b15 89¾	50 Ill. Central R. R.	99
210 do	b3 89¾	800 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b3 73¾
150 do	b60 89¾	140 do	73¾
1400 Erie Railroad	55¾	850 do	s30 73¾
650 do	b3 55¾	500 do	b10 73¾
150 do	s30 55¾	150 do	s30 73¾
100 do	s30 55¾	100 do	b3 73¾
200 do	b10 55¾	400 do	c 73¾
100 do	s30 55¾	100 do	b3 73¾
100 do	b60 55¾	380 Michigan C. R. R.	b30 94¾
160 do	b60 55¾	50 do	s5 94
400 do	b60 56	450 do	b10 94
10 do	55¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	62
200 do	b3 55¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b10 89¾
50 do	55¾	200 do	b10 89¾
500 do	c 55¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	86	40 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	109¾
10,000 Virginia State 6s	93¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	73¼
10 Park Bank	97	70 do	c 73
150 Penn. Coal Comp'y.	97¾	500 do	s10 72¾
100 Canton Company	21¾	100 Erie Railroad	s10 55
100 Nicar. Tran. Co	c 12¾	150 do	s5 55
100 do	b3 12¾	100 do	s30 54¾
5 Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	89¾	200 do	b3 55
20 do	89	200 do	b5 54¾
25 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	c 89¾	200 do	54¾
50 do	s30 89	200 do	c 54¾
50 do	89	200 do	b30 55
200 do	b30 89¾	170 do	s30 54¾
100 do	b7 89¾	50 do	s5 54¾
150 do	b3 89¾	250 do	s5 54¾
110 Mich. Cen. Railroad	93¾	200 do	b3 54¾
850 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	93	300 Reading Railr'd	b15 87
24 do	b30 93¾	100 do	s30 87
100 do	s30 93	100 do	86¾

MONDAY, May 19—P. M.

The Official Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York to Saturday last, May 17, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes, as compared with the previous statement of Saturday, May 10:

Decrease in Loans and Discounts	$801,472
Decrease in Specie	322,234
Decrease in Circulation	174,338
Decrease in Gross Deposits	755,647
Decrease in the Undrawn Deposits	309,338
Gross Dep. rep. May 10	$83,473,563
Less Average Clearances	24,621,546
Leaving undrawn	$54,854,416
Gross Deposits, May 17	$83,720,416
Less Average Clearances	24,819,297
Leaving undrawn	$53,908,178
Dec. in Undrawn Dep.	$945,938

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	May 19, '56.	May 17, '56.	May 12, '56.
Loans	$91,675,500	$105,002,230	$106,802,796
Specie	15,125,053	12,796,541	12,811,369
Circulation	7,322,430	2,468,153	2,652,482
Deposits	77,551,216	83,720,415	83,473,563
Govern't Office		12,467,753	12,615,189
Sub-Treasury alone	3,492,549	10,156,383	9,979,099

The decline in the foreign exchanges continues general and constant. The drain of specie for export shipment early in the week has been partially offset by the income from California at the very close. The Banks, in consequence, start upon the new average with a larger sum in Specie than have shown. The Sub-Treasury disbursements to-day are nearly $200,000 ahead of the receipts. The warrants under the Deficiency bill, just signed by the President, begin to appear, to which will be added week after next the liquidation of the Texas Indemnity. The Boston shipment on Wednesday will scarcely reach the amount by the corresponding steamer last May, $638,000. The present engagements are $600,000. Sterling Bills are rather inactive thus far at 109¾@⅞@110. There is a good request for France at 5.16¼, supplied mainly by the Agent of ROTHSCHILD, who is the principal shipper of Bullion. But the attention of Wall-street to-day was almost wholly diverted from the Money Market, which works comfortably, and the Bank Statement which is satisfactory, to the Foreign political rumors from Washington. These have further affected, adversely, the Stock Exchange 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. and the sales of the Road Stocks, at the close, were pretty free and general at the decline. In addition to the registered sales, there was said to be taken 5,000 shares of Erie, by a leading operator on the Bear side, on private terms. The closing bid was 54⅝; New-York Central, 88⅞@88¾; Reading, 86⅞@86¾; Michigan Southern, 92¾@93; Rock Island, 89; Toledo, 72¾; Illinois Bonds, 85⅞@86; Panama shares offered at 98. The rumors referred to have not yet taken official shape; they refer wholly to the pending difficulties with Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister, and we have reason to believe that several days, perhaps a week, will yet transpire before the answer of the Secretary of State to Lord CLARENDON's dispatch of 30th April is prepared. The prevailing sentiment in the Street is, that if this should even be accompanied by a tender of passports to Mr. CRAMPTON, the effect has already been mainly anticipated, and that the peculiar position of the question—coupled with the more recent developments of Mr. CRAMPTON's obnoxious indiscretion in communicating to his Government private conversations with certain distinguished Senators and Cabinet Ministers, which were wholly misrepresented—admits of no other satisfactory solution. The amicable tone which is said to pervade the last dispatch of Lord CLARENDON, even while declining to withdraw this mischievous and bungling ambassador, and which we are quite sure will be reciprocated by Mr. MARCY in availing of the other alternative—not without various safe precedents in diplomatic intercourse—greatly diminishes the probability of any serious difficulty to grow out of the question; if indeed the chances of war between two such Governments can be said, in the existing condition of their commercial intercourse, to amount to a probability; *which few sensible people believe.*

A more imposing ground of apprehension, the possibility of an accidental or rash conflict with the British man-of-war *Eurydice*, stationed off San Juan, has been removed to-day by the explanation—not very creditable to the managers of the late Nicaragua Transit Company in this City—of the interference of the commander with the *Orizaba*, on her first trip out. It is reported *from Washington, by the Special Correspondent* of the DAILY TIMES, and the substance of the charge in his letter of this morning, not denied here, that a secret messenger was sent out by the Transit people with instructions to call upon the *British Naval officer*, referred to, and request his interference as against the managers of and passengers by the new line, and that the presence of this messenger or agent, on the *Orizaba*, was known to the master of that steamer, although, subsequently on his return to New-York, he filed a formal complaint against the *Eurydice* with the State Department at Washington! The same agent probably had instructions to withhold the further use of the River and Lake transports in Nicaragua in the transportation of passengers or goods; which the late Company had the right to do, if they could. It is quite likely that this is the last effort of the Company to cross the Walker Government, and that the better part of valor, discretion, will hereafter be shown, if WALKER sustains himself, by combining interests with MORGAN and RANDOLPH, and thus paving the way to the restoration of the route and charter, as they existed before WALKER *interfered*. The partial recognition of his authority at Washington not only renders this practicable, but will remove one of the motives to the revocation of the charter, which undoubtedly was the refusal of Mr. MARCY to receive the first minister *of the new Government, and the apprehension that* VANDERBILT and WHITE, in alliance with the Panama interest and the Administration at Washington, might draw off the line, as they had already interfered to stop recruits from the United States.

The Mayor this evening nominated to the Board of Aldermen Mr. A. W. STOUT, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, as Chamberlain of the City. The nomination goes over to a future meeting. The capital of the Bank with which the nominee is connected is $800,000, to be shortly increased, we have heard, to a million of dollars.

At a meeting of the Clearing-House Association, to-day, the application of the Park Bank for admission was referred to the appropriate Committee, without debate. Mr. KNAPP, of the Mechanics' Bank, is the Chairman of the Committee on the admission of new members.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $117,551; paid on Treasury drafts, $264,877; and on the checks of Disbursing Officers, $36,599. The regular balance this afternoon is $10,008,007.

Money Circular for Europe.

(Translated Extract.)

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 19, 1856.

The same features as noticed in our last circular of 12th inst.—very limited transactions and lower prices—have characterized the week's business. The heavy export of Specie by the *Persia*, though without immediate effect upon prices generally, still prevented any active speculation, and a general feeling of uneasiness in regard to our relations with Great Britain also kept buyers out of the market, which leaves off with a decided downward tendency. The fluctuations have been trifling up to Saturday, excepting Panama, which declined 5 ⅌ cent., under the apprehension that the recent accident on the road might result in some considerable losses to the Company. To-day the decline was general, on the rumors of the dismissal of the British Minister to Washington. Money has been less active than during the previous week, and the supply in all cases equal to the demand. The foreign orders for our Stocks remain very limited, and probably will not increase so long as the rates of interest in England and on the continent remain as high as at present. Exchange firm; limited transactions on London, 109¾@109⅞; Paris, 5 17½@5.16¼.

MARIE & KANZ.

Money Circular for Europe.

(Translated Extract.)

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 19, 1856.

Nothing of interest has occurred in our Stock market during the past week up to this day. Money has been in less active demand without imparting any improvement in Stocks. The same inaction in securities for permanent investment noticed in our last advices exists yet, and the disposition to operate in speculative stocks has decreased. To-day, reports from Washington lead to the fear that the English Ambassador may soon be tendered his passports. These rumors, in the already unsettled state of our market, have affected it very markedly. Money is a little less inquired for—7 ⅌ cent. for loans on call, 9@10 ⅌ cent. for business paper, according to length. Exchanges on Europe in less demand, without material changes in rates. London, 109¾@109⅞; Paris, 5.16¼@5.17½.

DE COPPET & CO.

SPECIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

Banks of Boston.	Amt. loans & Disc.	Amt. specie.	Amt. circulation.	Amt. deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. & Traders' Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manu. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$103,052,230	Circulation	$2,468,153
Specie	12,796,541	Deposits	83,720,415

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, May 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in request at steady rates, sales, in lots, having transpired at $7 87½@$7 50 for Pearls, and $8@$6 12½ for Pots ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at old figures—in view of the numerous announcements of auction sales for this week.

COTTON—Seems rather less active, but is quoted very firm at about 10¾c. for Middling Uplands, 10¾c @10¾c. for do Gulfs, and proportionate prices for other grades ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is still quite active at rising quotations. The sales since our last comprise about 11,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 75 @$5 50
Ordinary State	5 62½ @ 5 75
Straight State	5 75 @ 5 87½
Favorite and Extra State	5 87½ @ 6 37½
Inferior to good Michigan	5 00 @ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 75 @ 6 12½
Common to Good Ohio	5 87½ @ 6 25
Fancy Michigan	5 75 @ 5 00
Fancy Ohio	6 12½ @ 6 37½
Extra Michigan	6 00 @ 8 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25 @ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 37½ @ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 25 @ 6 00
Extra Genesee	7 00 @ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 75 @10 00

Canadian is steadily improving,—the sales since our last having amounted to about 2,500 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $4 75@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Southern is in good request and is firm. The sales since our last comprise about 2,400 bbls. Mixed to fancy and best Extra at $6 25@$7 87½ and $10 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and sparingly bought, $3@$4 62½ for Fine and Superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a limited extent at $3 for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 12½@$3 25 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is much brisker, and is a shade firmer. The sales since our last comprise about 43,000 bushels, chiefly Southern, at $1 40@$1 50 for poor to very choice White, and $1 35@$1 52½ for inferior to very good Red, ⅌ bushel. About 9,400 bushels Rye were taken part at 76½c. for Southern, and 83½c. for Northern, ⅌ bushel. Barley and Oats appear as last noticed. Corn is in improved request, and it commands higher prices. The sales since our last add up about 61,000 bushels at 61c.@64c. for unsound, heated and damp; and 65c.@66c. for sound Southern as to quality, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—There were 450 bales River bought at 75c.@87½c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—30 bales brought 6½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Some 60 tons Scotch Pig changed hands at $32 50, usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are quiet and languid at $1 37½ ⅌ thousand.

LARD—Unaltered.

LIME—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

MOLASSES—Is in pretty lively demand, at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—No important alteration can be noticed in Rosin, Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine appears inactive and depressed, at about 45c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive, remain as last noticed. Linseed is now stiffly held, at 86c.@88c. ⅌ gallon, with a reduced supply and a good inquiry. No change in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and declining, sales having been made since our last of only about 700 bbls., in lots, at $19@$19 25 for Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for prime Mess; and $15@$15 50 for prime. ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, the highest quotations being for extra sugar-cured. ⅌ lb. Bacon continues in very light supply and lively demand, at 9¾c.@10¼c., as in quality. ⅌ lb. Lard shows less activity, and rather less firmness, the sales since our last having been confined to about 470 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10c @10¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in good demand at old rates. The sales since our last consist of 400 barrels, at $7@$8 for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for do. Mess, $8 50@$12 50 for repacked do and $13@$23 for extra do. ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $16@$17 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand at prices ranging from $18 @$19 ⅌ bbl. Butter is plenty, and selling moderately at 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for Common to very good State; 21c @25c. for Prime and choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet at 6c.@10c. for poor to choice.

RICE—300 tcs. found buyers at $3 37½@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are rather quiet and languid at former quotations.

TALLOW—There were 15,000 lbs. Prime sold at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—400 bbls. Ohio and Prison were sold, mostly at 27½c.@28c. ⅌ gal.

FREIGHTS—Depressed. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. @1-32d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 1s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@5½d.